

ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by J. HALL PLEASANTS, M. D.

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PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1748-51.

This volume of the archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

The European background upon which American affairs were projected when the Assembly met in session in 1748, found Great Britain still engaged with France in what in the colonies was called King George's War, but when the Assembly met in 1749, Governor Ogle was able to congratulate the province upon the restoration of peace, which had been effected by the recently signed treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Samuel Ogle, who had entered upon his third term as Governor in 1746, continued to serve in that capacity during the period covered by this volume, and died in office, May 3rd, 1752. He was an excellent governor, and the controversies which took place between him and the members of the Lower House, who were of the Country, or anti-Proprietary party, at the time usually in a slight majority in this body, were due rather to the rising spirit of independence then developing in the colonies, than to any feeling of ill will towards the Governor himself, who was tactful and personally popular. As the General Assembly did not meet in 1752 until after Ogle's death, this volume completes the story of the activities of the Assembly during his last administration. The Country party was continually at loggerheads with the Proprietary party as represented by the Governor, the Upper House and the followers of the Proprietary in the Lower House, usually in the minority here. Charles, the fifth Lord Baltimore, died, April 24th, 1751, and his son Frederick, the sixth and last Lord, then a minor, became Proprietary. With Frederick's delinquencies later volumes will deal.

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A LETTER TO EILEEN.¹

August 14, 1926

Dear Eileen:

Although you are growing older, I can remember when you noisily registered your first birthday. I was then thirty-five times your age—now I am a little more than three times as old, so you seem to be catching up. As time wears on and nature registers my age, you will catch up, and I hope go well beyond. Before that time comes I owe you one duty—perhaps two or three, but at least the duty of helping you to answer in a meager way the question no one ever fully answers but which you, like every thoughtful person, will some day ask. As you may have noticed, we are much like animals in some of our characteristics—like cats and dogs; but without risking a comparison of moral natures, I will assure you of your intellectual superiority to a cat or a dog when you seriously ask yourself the question “who am I?”

Years will pass before you will feel more than a casual interest in this letter or in my answer to your still unasked

¹ This letter was not written for, nor intended for publication. It accidentally fell into our hands through a third person, and being impressed by the interest and unusualness of the story, we secured the consent of the author, Mr. Francis Sims McGrath, of New York, to its publication in our *Magazine*.—EDITOR.

question; but one of the disconcerting things about years is that they do pass, no Verdun can be set up against them. So put this letter away, and when years and the voices of today have faded, take it into the light, and in reading reflect that you who read are what survives of a thousand generations. At that moment your ancestors will be living in you, and you who think of yourself as Eileen will, in fact, be in the company of your ancestors every day of your life. It is true you are Eileen in the sense of having a will to command the impulses and mental qualities inherited from your forefathers; but you can work only with the materials and tools your parents have placed in your hands. More than that, you *must* work with those materials. Impulses projected into you from the past, even a distant past, will not be denied. Perhaps in time to come you will feel some inclination to be a writer or a painter or, like some of your southern ancestors, a planter, and if your will couples industry with inclination you will achieve your wish; but whatever it may be, as your powers ripen, you can turn back to the pages of the family annals and find the roots which are blossoming again in you, more freely perhaps, more closely approaching perfection we will hope, but easily recognizable after a hundred years. The immortality of the flesh is reaffirmed as each generation furnishes new forms to house the changing but continuous characteristics of a family. If a conscious spirit survives, imagine with what interest your ancestors are observing you. Are you interested in them? At least you are fortunate in having many who deserve your interest and I shall tell you of them, and in course of time perhaps you will grope about for yourself and find shadows of the past now reincarnated in your own person.

Some day I shall tell you of your Mother's family, but since all the materials for this are not before me, I shall begin with my own. My father's family, while originally Scotch, moved long ago to the North of Ireland, where for generations they remained as Scotch-Irish, a Protestant family to be distinguished from the many Catholic McGraths of the South of Ire-

land who have come to this country in recent years. In the early part of the last century your great grandfather Robert McGrath, then still a young man, disagreed with his father and, being a hot headed fellow, left his home in Newton Stewart and came to America, never from that time seeing his parents. Your great grandfather was a physician, your grandfather a lawyer, his brother a physician and surgeon with the rank of major in the Civil War. In fact, nearly all of the men in that branch of the family were doctors, lawyers or clergymen. Their abilities were above the average but temperament and imagination when uncontrolled will lead as with some of them to evil days which had best be forgotten.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

Sometimes, however, the tide engulfs the man and the family will remain submerged until a more forceful swimmer breasts the tide. These periods of prosperity and obscurity often last for generations and, as you will see, have occurred in the history of your own family. We are now, I like to think, well afloat, and I fully expect you children to establish yourselves and your families on the crest of the wave.

If you apply your arithmetic to the family tree you will readily count

2 grandfathers
4 great grandfathers
8 second great grandfathers
16 third great grandfathers
32 fourth great grandfathers

and so on until you reach your great grandfather Adam. He was the first planter in our family, and some of his characteristics will undoubtedly crop out in Sims and Gordon. There were also some distinguished pre-Adamites in the family, but to keep within the bounds of recorded history, I will begin with the Bordley family, with many members of which I was brought up and therefore felt myself, as I was, one of them.

In very early times, before the days of Columbus, there was a village of Bordley in Yorkshire, England with a family mansion beyond the village limits called "Bordley Hall." This was the first known seat of your ancestors, who even in the remote past appear to have been people of substance and some learning. They are referred to briefly in Potts *Gazetteer* of England and again in the correspondence of the Rev. William Bordley written in England about 1700. During the reign of Henry VII one of the family was sent from Yorkshire as Sheriff of London, but the detailed history of the family begins about the year 1650 with the Rev. Stephen Bordley, your fifth great grandfather, who was then Prebendary or Canon of St. Paul's in London. The old Cathedral had been destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666 and the present Cathedral designed by Sir Christopher Wrenn, although then being built, was not completed until long after your grandfather's time. His son, your fourth great grandfather Thomas Bordley, came to this country in 1694 with his older brother Stephen, when he was only twelve years old, and settled in Annapolis. He studied law, became an eminent lawyer and served for many years as a member of the General Assembly and as Attorney General of the colony. In 1726 he returned to England for a surgical operation and, as often happened under those circumstances, died. Although but 43 at the time of his death, he left a large estate in Maryland and seven children, among them being two sons, of even greater ability than their father. The elder of these, Stephen Bordley (1709-1764) your third great uncle, following in his father's footsteps, became a distinguished lawyer, Attorney General of Maryland and a man of large fortune. Early in life he seems to have decided that the Christian virtues could be practised without detriment to worldly success, for in a letter written when he was 16 to his great uncle in England, the Rev. William Bordley, he said: "All my aim is to oblige my friends, which I can never better do than by doing the best for myself."

Stephen, like most of your Bordley ancestors, was sent to

England for his education, and remained there ten years at his own urgent request. In writing of the Colonies at the age of 18, he said:

"I should be much troubled ever to see that country without being capable of serving it. It was for that purpose I was sent out here, and therefore to return without so doing would be adverse to the intentions of my father. * * * Unless you give me so plentiful an education that I may be able to serve others as well as myself, it will all be in vain."

He also kept a sharp eye on his young brother Will, who rather neglected his books, and admonished him as follows—Will being then fifteen years old, just as you are now:

"Think on your present course of life. How will it enable you to serve your country, your friends, or even to keep yourself from starving. 'Tis a matter well worth your consideration."

But, although your uncle Stephen applied his industrious mind successfully in all worldly ways, he failed sadly where he most wished to succeed; for the beautiful Peggy Shippen refused to marry him. For his part he refused to marry anyone else and remained faithful to this one affection of his life, a trait which, as you will see, appeared again in the Bordley family.

Nous mettons l'infini dans l'amour
Ce n'est pas la faute des femmes.

Hardly had your Uncle returned to Annapolis from his studies in England when he threw himself into a stimulating but hopeless contest with Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of the Province, to recover a "very beautiful hill" and 230 acres of land inherited from his father Thomas Bordley. Lord Baltimore is said to have coveted the hill. At all events, he saw to it that the whole property was confiscated for public use. The Governor's house was built on the hill, and the rest of the property comprised what is still the heart of the City of Annapolis. "Could I, though with the ruin of my whole fortune, balk his

avaricious maw of this morsel of land," wrote your Uncle, "I should glory in the action." But, although his spirit was embattled for many years, and he carried his complaint to England to the House of Lords, Lord Baltimore in the end prevailed. Reports of the case, a celebrated one at the time, are still to be found in the early law reports of Maryland,² and it is of interest to read in these records that it was another one of your great grandfathers, Daniel Dulany, who as Attorney General representing Lord Baltimore succeeded in canceling the original deed which granted this valuable property to your great grandfather Thomas Bordley.

This disappointment did not prevent your Uncle from leading a happy and successful life among the cultured and agreeable people of his day. He was active in public affairs as a member of the Provincial Assembly and, as I have said, was for some years a leader of the bar and Attorney General of the Province. In the early Maryland law reports the names of Thomas Bordley and then Stephen Bordley appear as counsel on one side or the other in almost every case of importance for two generations. Your Uncle was sociable and seems to have been noted among his friends for the quality of the wines which he imported from Europe and generously distributed. On one occasion we find him writing to his agents in London—"A pipe of your best Madeira wine, cost what it will; as I do not stint you in price I hope you will not slight me in the wine." Another commission to his French merchants, often repeated in his order book, was "A Cask of Champaign and two of Burgundy." And so he lived, and in 1764 died.

In 1750 no one of the seven children of his father had married, but in that year he wrote:

"We are all still single; a strange family perhaps you will say, but Beale is now in pursuit of a Dove and I am apt to believe will soon break the enchantment."

² See *Lord Proprietary vs. Jenings and others*, 1 Harris & McHenry, 92-145.

Because of that "Dove" and the broken enchantment you are here today to read this account of your forefathers. Beale was your third great grandfather and a man of unusual character and distinction. The Dove was Margaret Chew, a member of a noted revolutionary family. But let me return for a moment to the subject of faithfulness to an old love, in which you are so keenly interested. Stephen's sister, your great aunt Elizabeth Bordley, born in 1717, was much admired in her young days and according to the old records received several eligible offers of marriage, but her biographer tells us—

When young she had given the first affection of her heart to an amiable and exemplary young man, who died in England and, although she 'never told her love,' this was generally understood to be the cause of her remaining single.

Your sympathetic heart will be relieved to know that "This fond fidelity did not at all depress her mind or cloud her brow; she was remarkable for being always serene and cheerful, temperate in all her habits, diffident of herself, pleased with social life and its innocent amusements, and contributed always her full share towards promoting the gaiety and happiness of young persons." There, you see, was at least one temperate member of the family.

Elizabeth's brother, your fourth great uncle, Matthias Bordley, was more fortunate, in that he married a very beautiful girl to whom he was deeply devoted. She was only sixteen, and within a year while still a child she died, and he, unwilling to live without her, grieved and in a few months also died.

They were considered a very interesting young couple. Their affection had been the theme of much admiration and caused a deeper tone of feeling for their loss, which was long deplored. The lines on Theodosius and Constantia were often applied to them: "They were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

Your third great grandfather, John Beale Bordley, was born in 1727, four months after his father Thomas had died in the hands of the famous English surgeon Dr. Chesselden. He was

brought up by a step-father, who, "though an estimable man, was hardly equal to the heavy charge of minutely conducting the fortunes and education of so many step-children—ten besides his own five; and engaged as he was in public duties and political affairs, their interests rather languished." This meant that Beale was not educated in England, a hardship which he overcame, however, with marked success. In view of what he accomplished later, it is interesting to know that he was a man of extreme modesty and diffidence, and so indifferent to worldly success that during his career he refused to accept many high offices, among them the Chief Justiceship of the Provincial Court, preferring to continue in his own way the life he had mapped out for himself.

After adopting law as his profession, he was appointed Prothonotary of Baltimore County, in charge of the public legal documents, an office which soon tested his spirit, for in 1765, when the hated Stamp Act was passed, he was required as Prothonotary to enforce its provisions. Rather than do so he resigned his office. In 1766 he was appointed one of the judges of the Provincial Court, and a year later, Judge of the Admiralty, both of which offices he held until the change of government in 1776, and he was therefore the last judge of the Admiralty appointed by the British Government. You may see his portrait if you choose, painted by the noted American artist Peale, in the gallery of the New York Historical Society; and you should be interested to know that it was your grandfather who enabled Peale, whose portraits of Washington and other prominent men of the revolutionary period are of so much historical value today, to obtain his artistic education. Peale's father was your grandfather's schoolmaster. Your grandfather therefore interested himself in his son when he showed artistic talent, and in 1767 raised a fund, to which he contributed largely himself, to send Peale to England to study under the English portrait painter Sir Benjamin West. No doubt it was on this account that Peale painted so many portraits of the Bordley family. One of these, of your second great grand-

father Matthias Bordley, was in my own home for many years and is now in the home of your cousin Lady Hadfield in England.

Although Judge Bordley served as a member of the Governor's Council, as one of the commissioners to draw the boundary line between Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and held a number of other public offices, he disliked public life, and in 1770, his wife having inherited one-half of an attractive island at the mouth of the Wye River on the eastern shore of Maryland and a family mansion known as Wye House, he moved his family there and, while still keeping his residence in Annapolis, became interested in agriculture. The other half of the island of Wye was left to your grandmother Bordley's sister, your third great aunt Mary Chew, who married William Paca, Governor of Maryland, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

At the outbreak of the Revolution your grandfather Bordley was appointed a member of the Committee of Public Safety and one of the first judges of the General Court of Maryland, but he still gave most of his time to the development of his 1600 acres of land on Wye Island and other farms or plantations which he owned in Maryland and neighboring states. Being a firm patriot, he believed in developing home resources to the exclusion of foreign imports, and set about making the Island of Wye as self-supporting as was humanly possible. He established carpenter and blacksmith shops, looms and spinning wheels, rope walks, brick yards and kilns, salt grounds, a brewery, warehouses, smokehouses, and all the usual farm buildings for his own use, and a village of slaves. Power was obtained from an uncommonly large windmill, while hops, flax, cotton, fleeces, and the necessary products for food were grown on the plantation. Wharves were built, from which cargoes of wheat were shipped to England and Spain. His books show that one cargo of wheat shipped to Barcelona produced £900, and that the average return per cargo was £750.

Your grandfather not only took up the scientific develop-

ment of agriculture for his own pleasure, but tried to spread his knowledge among the colonists by writing and distributing pamphlets on the best practical methods of raising fruits, vegetables, crops and livestock, and by publishing larger works as his experience increased. His principal work on agriculture, of more than 600 pages, was widely used and reached four editions, but to show you how many things he was interested in, here is a partial list of pamphlets which he wrote and published:

- 1789. Moneys, Coins, Weights and Measures.
- 1790. National Credit and Character.
- 1793. Yellow Fever.
- 1794. Intimations on Manufacture, Agriculture and Trade.
- 1797. Sketches on Rotation of Crops.
- 1797. Queries from the Board of Agriculture of London with Answers.
- 1798. On Pasturing Cattle.
- 1799. On Hemp.
- . Essays and Notes.
- 1800. Husbandry Dependent on Livestock.
- 1803. Epitome off Forsyth on Fruit Trees with Notes by an American Farmer.

Surprising things were accomplished at Wye in developing fruits and vegetables, his plums, peaches, pears, and grapes being particularly noted for their size and delicious flavor; but in addition to these he succeeded in raising fruits, nuts and crops which have since entirely disappeared from cultivation in Maryland. For instance, the fig was extensively grown, the pomegranate, the soft shell almond, hops, the English madder plant for fiber, and the Palma-christi for oil. From the abundance of his crops he was also able to send shiploads of supplies to the Continental Army and beef from his island in Chesapeake Bay (Pool's Island) which he had stocked with cattle, deer, wild turkeys, English hares and partridges. These activities of your grandfather as a farmer culminated some years later when he organized the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, the first society of the kind in this country, with

Franklin, Washington and other distinguished men as charter members.

Although occupied with agriculture, the life of your grandfather on Wye Island, where he spent so many years of his life, was far from monotonous, for in those days it was usual for visitors to come in May and stay until November, while every connection of the family, however distantly related, felt entitled to the welcome he always received. There were other families like your grandfather Bordley's, with estates on the Eastern Shore, and as hospitality was the order of the day, they amused themselves with constant visiting, with balls and entertainments. Dancing was fully as popular in the Revolutionary times as it is now. General Washington was an inveterate dancer, which in those days was generally done to the accompaniment of a violin. Patrick Henry would often leave his law office early in his impatience to take part in a dance, and there is an old story of a slave who was sent to tell Jefferson of the burning of his father's house. When Jefferson inquired: "Did you save any of my books?" he answered with instinctive knowledge of his master's taste, "No Massa, but I saved the fiddle."

Your grandfather was an early riser, and would spend an hour and a half or two hours before breakfast in his garden of eight acres, laid out by himself, where he was fond of taking part in pruning and grafting as well as directing the work of the gardeners. After breakfast he would ride over the plantation, superintending the work in hand and looking after the welfare of the people on the place. About two o'clock he would return to prepare for dinner and to drink the preliminary "cool tankard" of wine sangaree with sprigs of balm and burnet. After dinner, his daughter records, he liked to delay a little with his friends over "a well cooled glass of Madeira and a profusion of exquisite fruit," perhaps discussing the pleasures of a fox hunt, which with the aid of the Madeira always made his eyes sparkle. The afternoon was reserved for study and writing until the arrival of visitors in the ten-oared barges of those days, manned by as many slaves. All of which indicates

a sound reason for your grandfather's love of the country, and since deep attachment to the country is supposed to be coupled with a love of solitude we may conclude your grandfather, like the poet Cowper, loved his solitude to be tempered with friendship:

How sweet, how passing sweet is Solitude;
But grant me still a friend in my retreat
Whom I may whisper, Solitude is sweet.

Like all intelligent parents, your grandfather Bordley was seriously concerned about the education of his children. His boys went to Eaton, but girls were not sent across the ocean in those days; so when the time came for his daughter Henrietta to go to school she was sent to Philadelphia upon the advice of your grandfather's friend Mr. John Cadwalader, and for years she was watched over by General and Mrs. Cadwalader. Your grandfather was led in this way to visit Philadelphia to see his daughter, and then a great change came in his life. In 1773 he became a widower and after some years of mourning, I am sorry to tell you, he found himself totally lacking in that fine quality of fidelity which distinguishes the wild goose as well as many members of the Bordley family. While visiting the Cadwaladers for the purpose of seeing his daughter, he met the widow Mifflin, and it is recorded that his visits to his little daughter then became more frequent. To quote from one familiar with the facts:

Amongst those valuable acquaintances he often heard mentioned and sometimes met, the widow Mifflin, whom he found much loved and respected and always spoken of in terms that marked high regard. He heard her praised for her good sense, good temper, candor and prudence, by persons who were cautious how they spoke of others; and they commended her for her judicious care of her son John Mifflin and her step-son Thomas Mifflin * * * and her discreet management of her handsome property * * *. In the course of his Philadelphia visits Mr. Bordley visited in the family of Col. White (father of our venerable Bishop White). Here he sometimes met this same widow Mifflin, and he could not fail to observe that she was a distinguished favorite with Mrs. White, whose judgment and goodness he equally

respected. With such claims to respectful attention, joined with an engaging address and appearance, Mrs. Mifflin soon became the object of Mr. Bordley's devoted attachment. Her friends were his friends, and anxious for his success. In short, they were married by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White October 8th, 1776.

The step-son this lady took such good care of was Major General Mifflin of the Revolutionary Army, General Washington's first Aide-de-camp, President of Congress and later Governor of Pennsylvania.

On October 21st, 1777, while the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga was being celebrated with bells and cannon, your grandfather's daughter Elizabeth, your third great aunt Gibson, was born in the City of Annapolis. Until she was thirteen her family continued to live at Wye Island, with occasional winters in Philadelphia. During that time she was educated by her father, but in time when it was felt necessary to send her to school, your grandfather decided, to abandon the estate at Wye and move to Philadelphia. For those days, Judge Bordley had advanced views about slavery. He thought the system was wrong, at the same time realizing that any change would have to be made gradually. He therefore freed a great number of his slaves, disposed of many more under contracts by which they were to be freed at the end of a certain term, and retained comparatively few for himself and for his son on Wye Island. His son Matthias, having completed his education in England, was living with his father and was attached to country life. From his quiet disposition and steady habits it was predicted he would live and die a bachelor, but, as your aunt Gibson later remarked, "that was not the age of prophecy." He married and had fifteen children. The estate of Wye was turned over to him, and in 1791 your grandfather Bordley established his family in Philadelphia in a house next door to General Washington. He had always been in friendly communication with Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and other men in public life; one of his nephews was Edmund Randolph of Virginia, Secretary of State under President Washington, and his associations

were with that group. Upon moving to Philadelphia, however, then the seat of the federal government, he became more closely associated with them and with the diplomatic representatives of other countries. The engraving of Louis XVI which you know so well, was given him by the French Minister when he was called back to France at the time of the French Revolution. President Washington appointed him one of the commissioners to organize the Bank of the United States as soon as he moved to Philadelphia in 1791 but he would not be drawn again into public life, preferring to occupy himself with the development of a piece of property of 360 acres which he purchased in Chester County, thirty miles from Philadelphia. He also bought a small stretch of land on the Schuylkill opposite Fairmount, and so he continued his agricultural pursuits and the publication of his works on agriculture until his death in 1804. He was a man of high character and strong and vigorous intellect, an outstanding personality in the period in which he lived. The small engraving you are familiar with by St. Memim, shows him near the close of his career in 1798.

His daughter Elizabeth, who wrote the lively account of her father's marriage to Widow Mifflin, married James Gibson of Philadelphia and, according to the old custom, was known to her nieces and great nieces, of whom my mother was one, as Aunt Gibson. On making her home in Philadelphia she formed a close intimacy with Nellie Custis, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter. They were "brought out" at a ball given for them by Mrs. Washington, and had their portraits painted for each other by Gilbert Stuart. Both of these portraits are now in the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. When you go to Mount Vernon you will see the Nellie Custis room, kept as it was in those days when your aunt often stayed there. She was a highly accomplished woman, cultured and intellectual, a talented musician and of exceptional literary ability, as shown in her biography of the Bordley family. In your grandmother's home in Washington you may see some beautiful landscapes which she painted in water colors. Her life was spent mostly

in Philadelphia, but at times she visited Wye Island; for we know that when married to Mr. Gibson the entire bridal party, including numerous bridesmaids, groomsmen and her cousin the venerable Bishop White, traveled in their great coaches of that day and with riding horses following, from Philadelphia to Wye Island, where the marriage took place. She died in 1863, at the age of 87.

As I write two hundred years have passed since the death of Thomas Bordley, who first came to this country. My own birth was one hundred and fifty years after the birth of his son Judge Bordley and one hundred years after the birth of his daughter Aunt Gibson, and yet how few are the generations which cover that period. You probably think of the Revolution and of General Washington as part of a far distant age, yet my mother, whom you know so well, lived for many years in Philadelphia with Aunt Gibson, who was in turn an intimate friend of General Washington—she often danced with him. In the home in Philadelphia was the chair used by him, his special cup for tea, and other personal things which made the association seem to my mother still a living thing. That thought may take you closer to the first days of our government.

So Matthias Bordley, your second great grandfather (1757-1828) lived on Wye Island and begat fifteen children. He was fond of music, painting, history, literature and the life of a country gentleman. He amused himself translating Seneca's letters and writing comments, his beautiful manuscript volume being still in your grandmother's library in Washington; but while he did these pleasant things his liberal inheritance from his father dwindled. He lived at Wye and there died on the 71st anniversary of his birth.

In a short sketch of his life published in Walsh's *National Gazette* of Philadelphia in 1828, it is said:

A taste for classic literature early acquired at Eaton College and cherished through life with a decided and improved talent for painting enabled Mr. Bordley in his retirement to cultivate the minds of his children and agreeably diversify his leisure hours. Conspicuous for

independence of mind, with invincible love of truth and rectitude, he uniformly supported the character of the modest gentleman and lived respected and esteemed.

Then the curtain falls. Wye was sold and what little property remained was distributed among the many children. One of them, Beale Bordley, was a talented artist like his father. On his death in 1882 *The Baltimore American* of March 14th, 1882, after sketching the history of the family, said:

John Beale Bordley was a true representative of the old school of refined Maryland gentleman. In early life he entered the law office of his kinsman Chief Justice Gibson of Philadelphia, but afterwards became a portrait painter. By close application to his profession for thirty-five years his name became prominent in art circles and his work was held in high esteem.

Another of the children was my grandmother Sally Rebecca Heath Sims Bordley Belt (1805-1884), who spent the last years of her life in my family. One of her daughters was Frances Wyatt Wickersham, step-mother of Attorney General Wickersham and mother of your cousins Lady Hadfield and Lily Wickersham, the latter being now in France, where I hope you will see her.

Another daughter was my mother, Lily Elizabeth Gibson Bordley Belt McGrath. My father sometimes inserted Singleton Gordon before the Belt. But he was of a lavish disposition.

As you have noticed, the Bordleys were patriots, or Whigs, as they were called in revolutionary days as distinguished from Loyalists or Tories, who did not wish the colonies to separate from England. Perhaps Judge Bordley's patriotism was intensified by his education in the colonies, for he seemed to think his son Matthias when studying at Eaton in England needed a warning on this subject. In 1772 he wrote to Matthias, then fifteen years old,

I wish you may not be put off from your affection for your own country by growing prejudices. You went away young *: do not forget

* 10 years old

you are a Buckskin; I hope you are an improved one; which is better than being a spoiled Englishman.

You may have noticed that your grandmother was a Miss Belt. When you are in Washington visiting your grandmother you may see the monument which was erected by the Society of Colonial Wars in memory of your sixth great grandfather Col. Joseph Belt. Humphrey Belt landed at Jamestown, Va., in 1635, and settled in Anne Arundel Country, Maryland. His grandson Col. Joseph Belt took part in the public activities of his day, which was a long one as he lived to be 86. Among other tracts of land, he owned a thousand acres which he called Chevy Chase in what is now the City of Washington, part of which is the present Chevy Chase Country Club. A large boulder inscribed to his memory was placed on the Club grounds only a few years ago. His manor house, built in 1725, was still there in 1907, but the past has to give way and it was taken down to be replaced by modern buildings. He was the great grandfather of Governor Samuel Sprig of Maryland and Governor Thomas G. Pratt, and was the six times great grandfather of the present Lord Fairfax whom you sometimes hear mentioned because he is the only American who is a member of the English House of Lords.

Your grandmother's grandfather was Horatio S. Belt. His grandfather was George Gordon. There is a tradition in the family that he was closely related to the Lord George Gordon who appeared so often in *Barnaby Rudge*. As to this I am skeptical, but am glad there was at the worst no direct descent. It would be better to have you descended from the raven of the same tale. Lord George Gordon was about the most rattle-brained character in history, and after being turned out of several countries in Europe wound up his career in New Gate jail, where he lived at his ease for many years, giving dinners and dances until death changed the place of his confinement. If he was our ancestor Gordie will have a great deal to answer for, and our only consolation will be that Dickens might not

have written Barnaby Rudge if Lord George had not contributed the riot.

If the thought of an ancestor leading a riot, sacking the Bank of England and opening prison doors pleases your imagination, be satisfied with the knowledge that you had a pirate in the family. He was a respectable pirate, but you cannot have everything as you would.

Augustine Herrman was born in 1605 in Bohemia, where the Gypsies come from, and after many adventures lived to the good old age of 81, and died in Maryland in 1686. His father was a person of character and good standing in Prague and paid more attention to the education of his son than do the careless parents of today. Augustine could speak fluently in German, Dutch, French, Spanish, English and Latin. By profession he was a surveyor, as George Washington was and many men of those days when there were great tracts of land to be surveyed and mapped out. He was also an artist, a merchant and a diplomat, and he evidently had his own ideas about religious matters, because it was the religious persecutions in Bohemia which forced him to leave his own country. For a time he went into the service of the Dutch East India Company and seems to have adopted for himself the old Dutch motto—"My road is upon the sea and my paths are in many waters" for as early as 1629 he was in Virginia, and later traveled to the Antilles, to Curacao and to Surinam. He also became one of the owners of the privateering frigate *La Garce*, which captured many a Spanish ship for the benefit of Augustine's pocket—and that is where his piracy came in. According to present puritanical standards, a man is not supposed to sail on the high seas, attacking and gathering in other people's ships for his own amusement and profit, but in those days it was rather usual for anyone who could afford the luxury of a frigate to prey on the commerce of an unfriendly country, and those who did so, if successful in the venture, were welcomed in the best society.

Your grandfather Augustine finally abandoned his roving life and settled in New Amsterdam in 1643, where he became promi-

nent as a leader of the Dutch settlers who disliked the arrogant ways of Peter Stuyvesant. In 1647 he was one of the first board of nine appointed to protect the interests of the settlers, and with them prepared a memorial to the States General in the Hague, which resulted in a summons to Peter Stuyvesant to appear in Holland and explain his iniquitous behavior. When Peter Stuyvesant received the summons he said: "I will do as I please," and of course he pleased to stay where he was, and continued bullying the unlucky settlers. Your grandfather amused himself sometimes with painting, for in 1656 he made a sketch of New Amsterdam, which is still preserved and is the only picture of the City of that period which has survived. Peter Stuyvesant's greatest trouble was the attempt of the English to turn the Dutch out of New Amsterdam which, as you know, they soon did and changed the name to New York. This seemed at the time to be as much a calamity for your grandfather as for the Dutch, for in 1651 he had bought a substantial piece of the Colony of New Jersey from the Indians extending from Newark Bay to Elizabethtown. When the English took possession his grant was cancelled and some English settlers bought the land a second time from the delighted Indians. The loss of this property was soon made good, as you will see.

There were long negotiations in the attempt to keep the English out, and Augustine Herrman, whose abilities were generally recognized, was selected by Peter Stuyvesant to go as Ambassador to Rhode Island in 1652 and with Resolved Waldron to Maryland in 1659, where it is said: "They presented the Dutch claims so forcibly that further English aggression was postponed until 1664." "Herrman's Journal," the account he kept of these negotiations, is often referred to in histories of Colonial times. Your grandfather seems to have been a good diplomat, for he not only represented the Dutch colonies successfully, but established such cordial relations with Lord Baltimore that he was employed to prepare a map and survey of the colonies of Virginia and Maryland, and as a reward for this

important work was presented by Lord Baltimore with a charter for 20,000 acres of land called "Bohemia Manor," with manorial privileges and the title of Lord. Your grandfather then established himself in Maryland as Lord of Bohemia Manor, on the Bohemia River. He was your sixth great grandfather, your fourth great grandmother Ariana, wife of John Beale Bordley, having been his granddaughter. When living in New Amsterdam his house was on the waterfront and his orchard extended back beyond what is now Pine Street. My present office is between Pine and Cedar Streets, so the office building in which I am writing probably stands where the old orchard used to be.

Now, if you will take a long breath and be bold, we will whirl through three centuries to the Herald's Office in London on the morning of March 7th, 1612, when Gideon De Luné of Blackfriars received the coat of arms of the Dulany family, that branch of your family which remained loyal to England during the revolution. The family was of French origin, as indicated by the name De Luné and the fleur de lis on the arms, but we have little detailed information about them until they came to this country in 1703. The name De Luné was gradually changed to Delany, and after 1710, to Dulany. One branch of the family remained in England, for the records show that in 1748 Daniel Dulany of Somerset died and left his daughter Elizabeth the plantation of Kilkenny. Whether this daughter was one of the original Kilkenny cats I will leave for you to investigate. At all events, the family had separated before that time, a number of them moving to Queens County, Ireland, where your fifth great grandfather Daniel Dulany was born. He was the first cousin of Dr. Dulany, Dean of Down and Master of Trinity College, Dublin, who is known to literary people as a friend of Dean Swift. Your grandfather attended the University of Dublin, but his home having become "uneasy," as the account says, owing to the presence of a step-mother, he decided to come to this country, although he was only 18 years old and almost penniless. Indeed, he did not have enough money to pay his passage to Maryland, and would have

been indentured for a number of years to the Captain of the ship to pay the cost of the trip if Col. George Plater, at that time Attorney General of the Province and later Governor, had not come to his rescue and taken him as a clerk into his own office—a kindness which your grandfather handsomely requited some years later by marrying Col. Plater's daughter. After being admitted to the bar in Maryland he studied at Gray's Inn in London, and finally returned to Annapolis to become the most distinguished lawyer of his period. He became Attorney General, Judge of the Admiralty, Commissary General, Receiver General, and one of the Governor's Council through three administrations. The *Maryland Gazette* of December 6th, 1763, in mentioning his death, said:

Yesterday died the Hon. Daniel Dulany, Esquire; Commissary General of this province; one of his Lordship's Council of State and Recorder of this City. * * * He came into the country very young but by the strength of his natural parts (which were extraordinary) and his diligent application, particularly to the law, he became very eminent in that profession. He possessed several of the greatest offices of honor and trust in the government, especially that of the Attorney General and Judge of the Admiralty, and in all of his several stations he acquitted himself with equity and unwearied diligence. He was an humane, generous and charitable gentleman and a great promoter of the public good by encouraging all kinds of industry, towards which he largely contributed, and was very instrumental in settling the back parts of this province. He was a tender husband, the best of fathers, a good provider and lover of his family, a steady friend and kind neighbor, and truly deserving the love and esteem of all mankind.

The tomb in St. Anne's old churchyard in Annapolis, may still be seen where he was interred, "his Pall being supported by his Excellency the Governor, four of his Honorable Council and the Worshipful Mayor of the City."

His daughter Rebecca Dulany married James Paul Heath, whose daughter in turn married your great grandfather Matthias and became the mother of my grandmother. You are therefore descended directly from Daniel Dulany through his first wife Rebecca Smith, but you are also descended from his

second wife through the Bordleys. His second wife was Henrietta Maria Lloyd, whose grandmother of the same name (your sixth great grandmother) was named after her godmother Queen Henrietta wife of Charles I, her mother Anna Gill having been a maid of honor to the Queen. The Lloyds were perhaps your first ancestors to settle in this country, Edward Lloyd, your seventh great grandfather, having emigrated to Maryland in 1634. From 1636 to 1657 he was a member of the Governor's Council. His grandson Edward Lloyd was acting Governor of Maryland in 1740 when your grandfather Daniel Dulany arrived in this colony. As I have said, Daniel married Henrietta but she had previously married Samuel Chew, and their daughter Margaret Chew was the "Dove" who married John Beale Bordley and became your fourth great grandmother. As curious as it may seem, you come by direct blood descent from both of Daniel Dulany's wives.

To make confusion more confused, you are descended from Daniel Dulany's daughter Rebecca through the Heaths and from his son Walter through the Belts. Walter Dulany, your fourth great grandfather, was Judge of Probate and otherwise a distinguished man. His daughter Margaret was maid of honor to the Queen of George III. Several of the younger Dulanys moved to England owing to the Revolution and established families. Daniel Dulany Jr's granddaughter, for instance, married Sir Richard Hunter, the court physician, whose descendants are still heard from. Lloyd Dulany, one of your great uncles, son of Daniel Dulany, also settled in England, but when criticised on one occasion for his American connections he challenged his critic, fought a duel and was killed.

Although an able man himself, the most signal service performed by Daniel Dulany the elder was in bringing into the world his son Daniel Dulany the younger, your fourth great uncle. This distinguished son, born in 1722, after being educated at Eaton College and Cambridge University, England, and being admitted to practice law at the Middle Temple, London, returned to the Province to become the greatest lawyer of his

time in Maryland. Like his father, he became Attorney General and a member of the Governor's Council. In writing the life of Chief Justice Taney (a brother-in-law of Francis Scott Key) Tyler says, in speaking of your uncle Daniel Dulany:

The opinions of this great Maryland lawyer had almost as much weight in Maryland, and hardly less with the crown lawyers of England, than the opinions of the great Roman jurists, made authority by edict of the Emperor, had in Roman courts. * * * The high reputation of this great lawyer stimulated the ambition of the Maryland bar, while his opinions were models of legal discussion for their imitation.

In 1760 he was appointed by Frederick Lord Baltimore to act as one of the commissioners to fix the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, which you will often hear spoken of as the Mason and Dixon line; Mason and Dixon being the names of the two English surveyors employed to work out the line. In addition to Daniel Dulany Lord Baltimore appointed as members of the Commission your great grandfather John Beale Bordley, your great uncle Stephen Bordley, your cousin Edward Lloyd and your cousin by marriage Benjamin Tasker Jr. It was almost a family affair. Their labors were completed November 9th, 1768.

The French and Indian wars had caused a heavy expense to England, and the British Government having decided in 1765 that the colonies should contribute to the cost of their defence, passed the Stamp Act, which required all legal documents in the colonies to bear stamps upon which a duty should be paid. The colonists, you will remember, indignantly denied the right of the British Parliament, in which they were not represented, to impose taxes upon them of any kind, and it was at this time that your uncle Daniel Dulany wrote a celebrated essay which he called "Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies for the Purpose of Raising a Revenue by Act of Parliament." This has always been recognized as the best defence of the rights of the colonies which appeared during the controversy. The essay was republished in London and was used by Pitt as the basis of his great speech in the

House of Commons in favor of the repeal of the Stamp Act. President Wilson says in his *History of the American People*:

Mr. Daniel Dulany's Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies supplied the great Pitt with the chief grounds of his argument against taxing America. A Maryland lawyer had turned from leading the bar of a province to set up the true theory of the constitution of an empire with the dignity, the moderation, the power, the incommunicable grace of a great thinker and genuine man of letters.

You will notice that your uncle took the side of the colonies in this dispute, but when it came to separating from England he remained a Royalist. In this he was not by any means alone, for Maryland was opposed to a separation in the beginning and instructed her delegates to the Continental Congress to vote against independence. Daniel Dulany at the time was Secretary of the Province, a member of the Proprietary's Council, and constant advisor of the Proprietary Governor. When the province finally decided in 1776 to separate he could not agree with the decision and retired into private life. If he had not decided in this way, his abilities would probably have made him one of the leading members of the revolutionary government.

I will quote now a long extract from McMahon's History of Maryland, which, in addition to being inspired by your great uncle's talents, is deserving of attention as an example of those flowing mellow periods for which the older southern authors and orators were noted:

Conspicuous amongst the essays of that day in opposition to the Stamp Act, is one to the honor of which Maryland lays claim, as the production of her most distinguished son. It came from the pen of one, whose very name was a tower of strength. Abilities that defied competition, learning that ranged with an eagleflight over every science, accomplishments that fascinated and gentleness that soothed even envy all conspired to render Daniel Dulany the fit advocate of such a cause.

For professional learning and general ability, he had long been conspicuous; as the defender of colonial liberties, he now acquired more extensive and gratifying distinction. He became the Pitt of Maryland; and whilst his fellow citizens hailed him with one voice as the great

champion of their liberties, even foreign colonies in their joyous celebrations of the repeal of the act, did not hesitate to place him in their remembrances with a Camden and a Chatham.

After a homily on the common fate of mortals and perhaps absorbing some needed refreshment, the historian continues :

But half a century has gone by; and the very name of Daniel Dulany is almost forgotten in his native state, where the unquestioned supremacy of his talents was once the theme of every tongue and the boast of every citizen. * * * *

We may admit that tradition is a magnifier, and that men seen through its medium and the obscurity of half a century, like objects in a misty morning, loom largely in the distance. Yet with regard to Mr. Dulany, there is no room for such illusion. "You may tell Hercules by his foot" says the proverb; and this truth is as just, when applied to the proportions of the minds, as to those of the body. The legal arguments and opinions of Mr. Dulany, which remain to us, bear the impress of abilities too commanding and of learning too profound, to admit of question. Had we but these fragments, like the remains of splendour which linger around some of the ruins of antiquity, there would be enough for admiration. Yet they fall very far short of furnishing just conceptions of the character and accomplishments of his mind. We have higher attestations of these, in the testimony of contemporaries. For many years before the Revolution he was regarded as an oracle of the law. It was the constant practice of the courts of the Province to submit to his opinion every question of difficulty which came before them; and so infallible were his opinions considered, that he who hoped to reverse them was regarded as "hoping against hope." Nor was his professional reputation limited to the colony. I have been credibly informed, that he was occasionally consulted from England upon questions of magnitude; and that in the southern counties of Virginia adjacent to Maryland it was not infrequent to withdraw questions from the courts and even from the Chancellor of England, to submit them to his award. Thus unrivalled in professional learning, according to the representations of his contemporaries, he added to it all the power of the orator, the accomplishments of the scholar, the graces of the person and suavity of the gentleman. Mr. Pinkney, himself the wonder of his age, who saw but the setting splendour of Mr. Dulany's talents, is reputed to have said of him "that even amongst such men as Pitt, Fox and Sheridan, he had not found his superior."

The ancestors of whom I have been telling you lived in

Maryland and took part in the social as well as the public life of Annapolis. As you know, Baltimore is now the principal city of Maryland, but there was a time when Annapolis was the city and Baltimore the town. For many years Annapolis was not only the capital of Maryland, but the center of culture in the colonies. The Frenchman, Abbé Robin, in describing Annapolis at the time of the Revolution, said:

The furniture of the houses here is of the costliest description. They have light and elegant carriages which are drawn by fine horses. The coachmen are slaves and are richly dressed. There appears to be more wealth and luxury in Annapolis than in any other city I have visited in this country, and the extravagance of the women surpasses that of our Provinces. A French hairdresser is a man of great importance. A lady here pays hers a thousand crowns a year.

There were six families in Annapolis who drove six horses to a coach, and it was humiliating to have fewer than four. The best race course in the country was at Annapolis and the first theater built in the colonies was there. It is surprising, too, that in those days 10s. or \$2.50 was paid for a seat in the theater which, in comparison with the value of money, was more than the prices we complain of in New York today. The men of the time were a jovial lot, and I suspect had many celebrations like the one on the British frigate I shall tell you of later, when your cousin Philip was spirited away. In reading the account of General Washington's tour through the southern states, you will find he was elaborately entertained, no banquet being considered worthy of the occasion unless they drank at least fourteen formal toasts, the informal ones being left to conjecture. In Annapolis there was a noted supper club called the Tuesday Club of Maryland, where they began by drinking to "The ladies," then "The King's Majesty" and then "The deluge." Social standards were insisted upon in Annapolis and were not always understood at first by young people educated in England, who thought after some years at Eaton and Cambridge they were returning to Indian *tepees* when visiting the Colonies. An example of how one of these

young men, Walter Dulany Addison, a son of your third great aunt Rebecca Dulany, was set right is described in a letter which he wrote after going to an entertainment given one evening by your fifth great grandmother Mary Grafton Dulany. He said:

My uncle John and myself were invited to an evening party. After dinner, as was his wont, he took an airing in the riding costume of an English gentleman, which he had brought with him from England. It consisted of small clothes of yellow buckskin, blue coat, red cassimere vest and fine top boots. Of this swell costume he appears to have been vain, and on his return he did not disrobe, but presented himself in this trim to an astonished assembly of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen. He had not anticipated such a scene (which equalled anything he had seen in London) and thought he could dress as he pleased. Great was his dismay and confusion. He was met at the door by his Grandmama Dulany in highly offended dignity. "What do you mean, Walter, by such an exhibition? Go immediately home to your room and return in a befitting dress." And he was very glad to go and soon returned in silk stockings, embroidered vest &c. He told me of his great astonishment at the splendour of the ladies' dresses, and the adornments of the apartments.

Another letter which has been preserved, written by your same great grandmother to her son Walter Dulany, mentions the celebration in Annapolis when peace was declared at the end of the Revolution. She says:

"Annapolis 23 April 1783.

My dear Wat:

Thursday our races begin and Kitty has just gone off in a superb Phaeton & four with a very flaming beau to the ground. Yesterday was his first appearance with our infinity of French Beaux, all of whom are very gallant. We have a dismal set of players too, who will act every night of this joyous week. Tomorrow we celebrate Peace. I hear there is to be a grand dinner on Squire Carroll's Point, a whole ox to be roasted & I can't tell how many sheep & calves besides a world of other things. Liquor in proportion. The whole to conclude with illuminations & squibs &c. I had liked to have forgot to men-

tion the Ball which I think had better be postponed. I am horribly afraid our gentlemen will have lighter heads than heels. I think to keep myself snug at home & pray no mischief may happen & for Kitty's safe return from the Ball. The shoes &c. came very opportunely for Kitty, just two days before our gaities commenced. They are very pretty. You must accept her thanks thro' me, as she is entirely taken up at present & will be for several days. I am my dear Wat. Yr. affect. Mother

M. Dulany "

Kitty who received the shoes, etc., in time for the dance was probably her daughter Catherine whose thoughts may have been taken up that night with your great great grandfather Horatio S. Belt whom she afterwards married.

Although your great grandfather Daniel Dulany, Sr., was penniless when he reached the colony, in two generations the family had amassed a great fortune and were the owners of many thousands of acres of land and a beautiful country seat called "Hunting Ridge," six miles distant from Baltimore. In the published letters of William Eddis, an Englishman, describing the social life of Maryland in 1769, you will find a letter to his wife written while he was staying at Hunting Ridge in which he says:

I write to you from one of the most delightful situations on the continent of America, where I have obtained an occasional retreat from the noise, the tumult and the miseries of the public world. From the back piazza of our habitation we command a truly picturesque view into several fertile countries; a distant prospect of the Eastern Shore; the magnificent waters of the Chesapeake, and the river Patapsco, from the entrance at the Bodkin Point, to its apparent termination at the town of Baltimore. After this inadequate description, I need not observe, that we reside on a lofty eminence, where

the air

Nimbly, and sweetly recommends itself

Unto our gentle sense.

After the close of the Revolution the property of Loyalists was confiscated and this, of course, included the property of Daniel

Dulany. In 1781 his real estate, including Hunting Ridge, was sold at public auction for £84,602, or \$423,000, a vast sum of money to be paid for property at that time, when the pound was worth many times more than it is today. In spite of the strong feeling which naturally existed between the Loyalists and the Patriots, some of the Dulany family remained friendly with members of the revolutionary party, and in an entry in Washington's diary of December 22nd, 1785, he mentions going fox hunting with Daniel Dulany, Jr., who was a son of the great uncle I have been telling of. Another son, Benjamin Dulany, married Elizabeth French, of Fairfax County, Virginia, General Washington's ward, and gave to General Washington the celebrated horse Blueskin, which he rode during the war of the Revolution. When the war was over the horse was returned to Mrs. Dulany with the following note:

General Washington presents his best respects to Mrs. Dulany with the horse Blueskin, which he wishes was better worth her acceptance. Marks of antiquity have supplied the place of those beauties with which the horse abounded in his better days, nothing but the recollection of which and of his having been the favorite of Mr. Dulany in the days of his courtship can reconcile her to the meager appearance he now makes. Friday, past 2 o'clock.

In the graveyard of St. Anne's Church at Annapolis is the tomb of your great grandfather Daniel Dulany's wife Rebecca Smith. Under the emblazoned arms of the family is the following inscription:

Here lies the remains of

Rebecca, late wife of

Daniel Dulany of Annapolis, Esqre.

and fourth daughter of Colonel Walter Smith. She faithfully and diligently discharged her duty in all relations of a daughter, a wife, a mother, a friend and a neighbor. She was virtuous and charitable without affectation. She lived an unblemished life, and died universally lamented.

The 18th day of March 1737—aged 47 years.

There are many Smiths, but it would be interesting for you some day to trace the lineage of Rebecca Smith and see whether she was also an ancestress of your Mother. Judging from the description of her virtues, I would say she was. The arms of which I have a copy were granted in 1642 to Sir William Smith of Cranstock, Cornwall. The Smiths seem to have been rather eager to join our family, for your great grandmother Rebecca, not content with marrying your great grandfather, saw to it that her sister Eleanor Smith married Thomas Addison, whose grandson Thomas was to marry your third great aunt Rebecca Dulany.

If you ever decide to visit the tombs of your ancestors in St. Peter's Churchyard in Philadelphia, St. Paul's in Baltimore and St. Anne's at Annapolis, you should not finish your pleasant round until you have been to the Village of Chaptico in St. Mary's County, Maryland, where, in Old Christ Church the Key family had the satisfaction of being buried in a vault arched under the church itself and bearing on the stone door the coat of arms with the family motto of "Faithful to the Faith." The Key family descended from John Key, who was the first poet laureate of England in the time of Edward IV (1461). Several other members of the family figure in English history, such as Robert, Queen Elizabeth's treasurer. The founder of the family in this country, however, was Philip Key, Lord High Sheriff of Maryland and your fifth great grandfather. He was evidently a very devout man, for Queen Anne presented him with the organ and baptismal font for Christ Church, and it is further recorded that, the Church being rather dark, he reserved the entire gallery where the windows were located for his own family, and never permitted the service to begin until he had taken his seat. He also left an indication of piety for posterity to admire in the wording of his will, which began as follows:

In the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost—Trinity in Unity and Unity in Trinity—one God blessed forevermore,
I Philip Key of St. Mary's Co. in Md. son of Richard and Mary Key,

born in the Parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden in London ye 25th March, 1696, O. S., being of sound and disposing mind and memory and knowing ye uncertainty of this mortal life, do make and ordain this to be my testament and last will, to wit:

The Honorable Philip Key had inherited a large fortune and made himself comfortable in the colonies. His residence was called "Wold Holds" and is described as having been "a very elegant building of brick—the bricks being imported from England. The large drawing room was paneled from the ceiling and original oil paintings were inlaid alternately with large mirrors entirely around the wall." Many of his descendants were distinguished lawyers but the most noted was his third great grandson Francis Scott Key author of The Star Spangled Banner. You are a fifth great granddaughter of Philip Key through another son which makes Francis Scott Key your seventh cousin. Born in 1779 in Frederick County, Maryland, he was educated at Annapolis, studied law and became District Attorney in the District of Columbia under President Jackson. During the war of 1812 the English army captured Washington and the navy controlled Chesapeake Bay. They then began to mass for an attack on Fort McHenry near Baltimore, probably expecting to capture Baltimore and undo the work of the American Revolution. In this situation a prominent citizen of Maryland, a friend of Francis Scott Key, Dr. William Beanes, was taken prisoner and hoping to secure his liberation, Key obtained permission from President Madison to go to the British Admiral under a flag of truce. Admiral Cockburn agreed to the release, but as the fleet was on the point of attacking Fort McHenry, he compelled Francis Scott Key to remain under guard on his own vessel, which was lashed to a British ship on the side of the American fire. In this way Key watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry during the night of September 14th, 1814, and during all that night paced the deck watching the shells burst and without knowing whether the fort had fallen or the flag was still in its place. During the night and in the midst of the bombardment the thought of the

poem came into his mind and when the sun rose, showing the attack had failed and the flag was still flying, he finished the lines on the back of an old letter. You may realize with what feeling he wrote—

O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleam-
ing?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the clouds of
the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly stream-
ing!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Francis Scott Key seems to have inherited some of the poetic talent of his ancestor the poet laureate, and the religious spirit of Philip Key, for you will find hymns Nos. 307 and 454 in the Church Hymnal were written by him, and a collection of his poems was published in 1851, with an introduction by Chief Justice Tancy. He died in 1843, and was buried in Frederick, Maryland.

Knowing your fondness for practical jokes, I should not encourage the taste by telling you of one which took place long ago and which had a marked effect on the destinies of the Key family; but I will take the risk, because you are in a way cousin to the joke. Before the Revolution Philip Key, a grandson of your fifth great grandfather Philip Key, had finished his education and returned to Tudor Hall, his home in Maryland. There he fell in love with his second cousin Mary Key. She felt much the same way about him, and they were to be married. When everything was moving along in this pleasant way a British warship arrived at Annapolis with a good many of Philip's English friends on board. They urged him to return with them to London, which I am sure his cousin Mary advised him not to do. At all events, he refused. At last the time came for the ship to return to England and the festivities were closed with

a great ball held on board the *Man of War* the night before sailing. Now, I am sorry to tell you, your cousin Philip drank many toasts with his friends the officers, for they had worked out a plan of taking him with them to London, and when the time came for the ship to draw anchor and put out to sea the following morning Philip was sound asleep and did not come out of his slumbers until all vestige of land had disappeared and all sails were set in the direction of the English shore. In those days sailing vessels, and particularly warships, moved slowly, and it was months before Philip reached the other side and then returned to the shores of Maryland. In the meantime there was no way of communicating with his cousin. She, of course, knowing nothing of the reason for his leaving, thought she had been brutally deserted, and to retaliate, as fickle girls will in cases like that, gave her affections to your third great grandfather Daniel Heath. They were married in 1768, and one of their children was your great great grandmother Susanna Heath, who married Matthias Bordley of Wye Island. When Philip returned to Annapolis, slowly but as fast as winds permitted, he found to his dismay that his fiancée was setting out on her wedding journey with Mr. Heath. It is said he was heartbroken; but as time went on he consoled himself not only once but twice, and by having thirteen children, and it was one of his great grandsons who was Francis Scott Key. If you will pause here to reflect a few moments you will see that if the British officers had not kidnapped Philip he would not have married as he did and there would have been no Francis Scott Key. He would have married his cousin Mary Key and there would have been multitudes of little Keys who never came into existence; also Mary Key would not have married Daniel Heath, and I would not be here to trouble you with this very complicated account of your ancestors and their love affairs. Perhaps the most practical part of the joke in all of this may be said to have been upon the little Keys who were never permitted to come into the world.

Before leaving the Keys I had better tell you how the name Sims forced its way into the family. Your third great aunt

Rebecca Heath, born in 1769 and daughter of Daniel Heath and Mary Key, married Joseph Sims, a great merchant of Philadelphia. Ships from his wharves in Philadelphia sailed to all parts of the world, and if you ask your grandmother about him, she will almost certainly describe him as the "merchant prince" of Philadelphia. His descendants are your cousins, and one of them, Dr. Francis Sims, having been a friend of your grandparents and the family physician, and having introduced me to the world, I was given his name but no part of his estate. That is the sad story.

You have now seen your lineage traced through the seven families—Bordleys, Dulanys, Lloyds, Chews, Heaths, Belts and Keys. I have even attached to this letter the full line of descent so that when accused of being related to one or the other you cannot shield yourself behind ignorance. How scant has been the detail of their lives you may have noticed; you will appreciate how welcome would be a record kept by any one of them giving a picture of his own life or of the times in which he lived! In that is a suggestion for you.

No moral is intended to be pointed by this account of your ancestors. It is natural to be interested in the elements of which we are compounded and perhaps a mild satisfaction may be felt in finding we are entitled to draw moderately of talent, intelligence and good breeding from the reservoir of our ancestors. The sediment of the reservoir I have not stirred—let it remain where it belongs.

If you find information and amusement in this letter I shall feel repaid. I know you do not need the warning given long ago by Dryden—

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit
By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit;
Though plodding heralds through each branch
may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race.

My work being done, I leave you to your own reflections.

Your affectionate

Father

MARYLAND DURING THE REVOLUTION.

BY MARCUS BENJAMIN,

Sometime President of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution

I.

A glorious history of a great commonwealth is the precious heritage that has come down to the descendants of the early settlers of Maryland. And more glorious still is this heritage when it includes participation in the War of the Revolution which brought liberty and freedom to our beloved country.

II.

Bear with me, if for a moment I venture to pay my respects to those early settlers. I do not like to think of them as aristocrats or vagabonds but rather as the descendants of those splendid Viking forbears who in frail craft fought their way against strong winds and treacherous seas along the perilous coasts of eastern Europe, settling here and there, and ultimately finding a home in Normandy. It was these nomadic people who came with the Conqueror to England where their descendants served their country with the valiant crusaders and fought the foreign foe at Crecy, at Agincourt, at Waterloo, and at Ypres. That ancestry, than which there is none better in the world, is the ancestry from which sprang the men and women who came to Maryland in the long ago.

III

Their religious tolerance is well worth mentioning. And an eminent writer says: "Only in Maryland, was there true tolerance and liberty of conscience. The Catholic and the Protestant, the Puritan, the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, and the

Friend, there joined hands in peace and fellowship, worshipping God according to the dictates of their conscience."¹

Such were the splendid men and women who were the ancestors of the splendid men who fought so gloriously for the cause of freedom during the War of the Revolution.

IV.

It was but natural that as the Colonies in the New World grew in strength and had their own peculiar problems to consider, such as the wars with the Indians, that there should develop a desire to manage their own affairs, and as the years came and went a tendency for independence began to grow. In Maryland this was conspicuously the case.

McSherry (p. 122) puts it thus: "From the earliest period a contest had been waged in Maryland between the two principles contained in the charter. The result of that contest in every stage had been a further and broader development of the democratic and a diminution of the aristocratic features."

V.

I shall not attempt to follow the progress of the growth of Maryland during the Colonial period any further but will content myself with the simple statement that taxation without representation was a condition that neither Maryland nor any other American colony was willing to accept.

An incident of this period comes pleasantly to my mind as I recall the delightful "Colonial Day" spent in Annapolis on May 15, 1928. There I saw the second episode of the pageant commemorating the mobbing of the effigy of Hood. The program says: "The effigy of Zachariah Hood, merchant of Annapolis, appointed distributor of stamped paper, will be carried through the streets in a two-wheeled cart, jeered at by the mob, then taken to the ridge of St. John's campus, given the Mosaic law, placed in stocks, and hanged on a gibbet."

¹ *History of Maryland*, by James McSherry, p. 51 (1904).

The tax upon tea imposed by the home government was found to be particularly obnoxious.

The story of the Boston Tea Party has often been told and in Philadelphia and New York vessels containing consignments of that "detestable weed" were compelled to return without unloading their cargoes.

VI.

And so I come naturally to the "Peggy Stewart" incident. This now famous vessel arrived at Annapolis on October 14, 1774, with a consignment of tea, which so aroused public feeling that Anthony Stewart, the owner of the vessel, ran her aground and set fire to her in the presence of the angered populace.²

Meanwhile the citizens of Maryland were not unmindful of the seriousness of the situation and they met in convention in Annapolis on June 22, 1774. After due deliberation they adopted resolutions showing a most determined opposition to the tyranny of Great Britain and even proposed an absolute cessation of intercourse with the mother country. They accepted the call for a Continental Congress to be held in September and named as their delegates Samuel Chase, Robert Goldsborough, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, and Matthew Tilghman, names never to be forgotten in the history of Maryland.

Later the action of the Continental Congress was approved and with that action the power and dominion of the last Proprietary of Maryland came to an end. To show that Maryland took an honorable and efficient part in the War of the Revolution is the easy task that remains.

VII.

William Eddis, a well-known loyalist, and distinguished as the author of "Letters from America", wrote as early as in May, 1774, that "all America is in a flame". "I hear strange

² See *Annals of Annapolis*, pp. 158-165.

language every day. The colonists are ripe for any measure that will tend to the preservation of what they call their natural rights."

A convention held in Annapolis in July, 1775, adopted what has sometimes been called Maryland's Declaration of Independence. It contains the following paragraph: "Compelled by dire necessity either to surrender our properties, liberties, and lives, into the hands of a British king and parliament, or to use such means as will most probably secure to us and our posterity those invaluable blessings". Therefore, etc.

Keenly appreciative of the seriousness of the times the patriotic men of Maryland began their active preparation for any emergency. A year later it was "required that forty companies of minute men should be raised" and that "a complete military system" be provided.

According to the "Convention Journals" it was decided to organize a regular force to be composed of a battalion, of which Col. Smallwood received command, and seven independent companies numbering in all 14,444 men, besides two companies of artillery and one of marines".

In an Appendix to one of the earlier editions of McSherry's most valuable history (1852) there is given a full roster of the Maryland line and from that source I take the important statement that between the years 1775 and 1783 Maryland raised 12,229 regulars and 5,407 militia or a total of 20,636 troops furnished for service to the cause of American liberty.

No comment is necessary for you cannot paint the lily.

VIII.

When one thinks of the Revolution it is of the military events of that period rather than of the civilian achievements, but one cannot pass over the immortal Declaration of Independence which was signed in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776.

Maryland was well represented on that occasion by four of her most distinguished citizens of whom three were from Annapolis.

The first of these was Charles Carroll of Carrollton of whom it has been said that he was "the first to append his signature, the richest man who signed, the only Catholic who signed, and the last of the Signers to die."³

Samuel Chase was a lawyer by profession, active among the patriots in his opposition to the Stamp Act and other similar measures, was a member of the Continental Congress during 1774-78, and in 1796 became an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

William Paca was likewise a lawyer whose patriotic activities were many and important. He was a member of the Sons of Liberty and led the body of citizens which hanged in effigy the Stamp Distributor. During 1774-78 he was a member of the Continental Congress, and later served his State twice as Governor.

Thomas Stone was the only one of the four not a resident of Annapolis. However he was a lawyer and a member of the Continental Congress during 1775-79 and again in 1783.

In the esteem of their contemporaries these men stood deservedly high and time can never diminish their fame. Maryland will always be proud of these illustrious sons of her soil.

IX.

It will be recollected that on June 15, 1775, on motion of Thomas Johnson, then a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, George Washington was unanimously appointed to be "General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army raised for the maintenance of American Liberty."⁴

Without delay Washington made his way on horseback to Boston, then a journey of nearly a week, arriving in Cambridge on July 2, 1775, where a day later with appropriate ceremo-

³ *Annapolis: Its Colonial and Naval History*, by Walter B. Norris, New York, 1925, p. 116.

⁴ *A Popular History of the United States*, by Bryant and Gay, vol. 3, p. 406.

nies under the historic elm near the Craigie House, his headquarters (later the home of the poet Longfellow), he assumed command of the American Army which then numbered 16,771 men, all of whom came from New England.

During the months that followed, Washington with intelligence and sagacity at once began the proper organization of the new army and at the same time maintaining a strict siege of Boston to where the British under General Gage had withdrawn after the battle of Bunker Hill. The British were inferior in number to the American army but the policy of waiting was a wise one. The winter was a hard one for the besieged city. Their only source of supply was from the outside and the suffering was very great. An attack on Boston was urged by Continental Congress but Washington, on the advice of his officers, reported that it was impracticable.

Nevertheless as the spring of 1776 approached plans were made to attack the British and on March 2 a heavy cannonade was begun which convinced Howe who had superseded Gage that further defense was futile. Accordingly on March 17, 1776, he sailed away with his entire army.

X.

The ability to guess correctly is an element of success in the career of a military leader just as much as it is in the daily life of an ordinary person. Washington made no mistake after Lord Howe with his troops had sailed away from Boston in believing that the British army would soon appear before New York.

From many points of view this opinion was a reasonable one. There was a large and important contingent of adherents to the Crown, especially among the better element of that metropolis of the New World who would throw their influence with the British. Moreover, New York had a safe and commodious harbor and it was half way between the Northern and Southern colonies. Altogether it was the wisest thing the British could have done.

Acting at once on this belief, Washington sent Putnam with a suitable force to occupy New York where later he himself arrived and took up his headquarters. I need not go into details, but it soon became apparent that a trial of strength was imminent.

XI.

The British force, now numbering some 30,000 men "commanded by the ablest and best officers in the world", landed on Long Island on August 21, 1776, and in order to capture New York it was first necessary to take Brooklyn. Meanwhile Washington had also increased his strength by recruits from various colonies, and during August Colonel Smallwood with his whole force of 1444 men joined the American army and were at once sent over to Long Island where they were assigned to positions on the right.

The plan of battle was largely Putnam's and he arranged his troops on the heights in Brooklyn so as to protect the passes which provided means of access to the rear of his army. The approach of the British was along two roads, and very early in the morning of August 27, Clinton succeeded in taking one of these passes which made it necessary for Putnam to revise his plans in order to prevent the capture of his entire force.

Meanwhile Smallwood with the Maryland contingent was on the right holding the Gowanus road and this they did; for in addition to maintaining their position they made six charges against the advancing enemy. "From sunrise until the last gun was fired upon the field, they were hotly engaged; and when the rest of the army had been routed, or fled, maintained the battle unaided against the two brigades of the enemy".

A part is never greater than the whole, and so with more than half their number killed or wounded Smallwood finally withdrew his brave men.

The Maryland line had suffered and while its number had been diminished its spirit was unconquerable. They were soldiers. They knew how to die but they could not surrender. A monument now marks the scene of their heroic action.

According to General Rodenbough, "The honors of the affair from a military standpoint were about even. Washington had lost a battle; Howe an opportunity. The one with green troops had accomplished a masterly retreat, the other with a superior force had gained an indecisive victory."⁵

Putnam's plan proved not to be a good one. He was a man of intense patriotic zeal and possessed great energy. He usually succeeded in what he undertook, but his training had not been that of a military man and his lack of technical knowledge was the cause of his misfortune.

One cannot help but wonder what might have happened if Washington whose military genius is conceded had been in actual command at the battle of Long Island. The British on paper were fewer in number than the Americans and if they had been defeated with inevitable loss of cannon and other military stores, what might the consequences have been? Without a foot-hold on American soil would Lord Howe have re-embarked for home? Perhaps the eight long years of war would have been foregone and the American colonies given their freedom at once. This is no idle suggestion for it must be remembered that with a serious defeat of the British army and with the many friends that the colonists had in England, it might have been possible.

XII.

To return to the American army, a severe rainstorm followed the battle with an intense fog during which Washington with consummate skill withdrew his entire force across the East River to Manhattan Island. The honorable task of protecting the retreat was given in part to the Maryland troops and it was not until they were out of reach that the British discovered that they had left Long Island.

It became evident that Washington would be compelled to withdraw his troops to the north and preparations for evacu-

⁵ *Memorial History of the City of New York*, vol. 2, p. 514.

ing New York with the removal of military stores were undertaken. It was not however until September 15 that a landing was made by the British and then it was, according to Sparks, that two brigades of Connecticut militia who had been left to guard the rear "fled disgracefully." Washington at once called for a Maryland regiment. Smallwood then maintained the "position as long as it was necessary, and having received notice to retreat, he retired in good order and reached the lines about dusk." ⁶

XIII.

To follow the progress of this retreat northward, so fraught with danger to the American army and conducted so skilfully by Washington, would require more space than it is possible to give so that only a brief mention to show here and there the magnificent spirit shown by the Maryland line, is possible. In this I follow McSherry.

At the engagement of Harlem Heights the Marylanders attacked the enemy with the bayonet, drove them from their position and were pressing them towards their lines when the Commander-in-Chief ordered their recall. The loss of the Americans was about fifty killed and wounded, that of the enemy more than double that number.⁷

A few days later the Maryland troops were left at Kingsbridge "to cover the rear and to secure the removal of the heavy stores and baggage," while the main army began at once to retreat from Manhattan Island.

On October 18 another engagement between the Americans and the British took place at White Plains. Washington felt sufficiently strong to risk an encounter with the enemy and made a stand at this point. Smallwood with his Marylanders was on the right of the line and attacked the Hessians under Count Donop. A severe contest ensued during which the militia took flight and as usual the Maryland troops held their ground until

⁶ *History of Maryland*, 1852, p. 203.

⁷ McSherry, p. 204, taken from Sparks, vol. 4, p. 98.

they were drawn off, after suffering severe losses and the wounding of Smallwood. These "troops had fought three battles during the last three months, their losses had been very great; they had been the first of the Revolutionary soldiers to use the bayonet against the British regulars and had used it freely and with effect in each one of these fierce conflicts."

XIV.

One more cruel disaster was yet to come to try the great spirit of the Commander-in-Chief. Fort Washington, overlooking the Hudson was commanded by Colonel Robert Magaw, and under him was a regiment of Maryland riflemen commanded by Col. Moses Rawlings. On November 16, the fort was attacked by the British and the Hessians who charged from the front, broke and retired at the fire of the Maryland riflemen, but elsewhere the troops from other colonies were in full retreat. According to several writers, including Marshall and Sparks, had the other positions been defended with the same ability as the one assigned to the riflemen of Maryland, Fort Washington might not have fallen. And so with the outposts defeated and their defenders in retreat, Colonel Magaw whose ammunition was almost exhausted, deemed it wise to surrender with his faithful Marylanders and Pennsylvanians to a greatly superior force.

Washington was already across the Hudson with the greater portion of his army when this unfortunate event occurred, and, largely in consequence of the severe loss, he evacuated Fort Lee (on the Jersey side) and retired towards the Delaware River, where later, on the west bank of which, the American army went into winter headquarters.

XV.

Conditions were critical but hope was still strong in the hearts of the American leaders and one splendid if not glorious, achievement, did much to restore the waning fortunes of the American army. During the night of December 25, 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware with the greater portion of

his little force, now numbering less than four thousand men, surprised the British at their Christmas festivities, and captured the entire force of 1000, most of whom were Hessians. The taking of Fort Washington was offset by the victory at Trenton. Washington crossing the Delaware is one of the immortal incidents of the War of the Revolution.

As conditions stabilized the American army went into quarters on the eastern bank of the Delaware River where an attack was soon expected from the British, but anticipating this action, Washington suddenly withdrew his army on the night of January 2-3 and marched towards Princeton where a small force of British were stationed. Success was with the Americans, whose losses were heavy but only one third of those of the enemy. In both of these engagements the Maryland line sustained its reputation for courage, steadiness, and discipline

XVI.

During the early part of 1777 Washington was too weak to hazard an engagement and Howe too timid to risk the effort; nevertheless it was becoming evident that Philadelphia was the goal that the British sought to achieve during the campaign of the year. It was not however until August that it became certain that Howe was preparing for that objective.

Meanwhile Smallwood was again in the field and also he had received the well deserved promotion to brigadier-general. He participated with his command in an attack on Staten Island where the British were in some force. The expedition served to show to the enemy that the Americans were alert and active but as the results were negative it was hardly a success. Smallwood then joined Washington who had decided to risk an engagement in the hope of saving Philadelphia.

The British on September 10, attacked Washington who was posted on the Brandywine. The Americans were not successful and Washington after severe losses withdrew his army to Germantown. Meanwhile Wayne on September 20 was attacked at Paoli and forced to retreat.

Philadelphia passed into the hands of the British but Washington determined to make another effort. A strong body of the British was stationed in Germantown, and on the night of October 3, Washington attacked them in force. The Maryland troops were the first in action and acquitted themselves with distinction but the Americans failed to coördinate as they were directed to do, largely due to darkness and delays in reaching their assigned destinations in time, so that as dawn approached after heavy losses the Americans were withdrawn.

In December Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, while Smallwood with his brave Marylanders was sent to Wilmington where they were assigned to the duty of protecting Delaware from the incursions of the British.

It must be remembered, although not always apparent, that the British losses were nearly as great and sometimes even greater than those of the Americans, nevertheless as the Americans usually retreated the victories were technically to the British, but it must be also remembered that the enemy was in an unknown territory and always moving further and further from his source of supplies, and progress was therefore becoming more and more difficult. The British were successful, but their successes were costly ones.

XVII.

After a winter, during which there was much social gayety, participated in by the young British officers who found the belles of the Quaker City most charming, Philadelphia was evacuated by the British in June, 1778. Washington rightly assuming this action to be one of weakness decided to attack the enemy at a convenient opportunity.

A carefully prepared plan of battle was adopted and to General Charles Lee was entrusted the leading of the advance against the British who were strongly encamped at Monmouth Court House. Lee failed, as is well known, and ordered his troops to retire without attempting to maintain his position. Washington after severely rebuking Lee, called for the service

of Ramsay and his battalion of Maryland troops "to check the enemy" which was advancing on the Americans. This they did although Ramsay was wounded and taken prisoner. The tide was stemmed and the Americans gained the victory. During the night Clinton withdrew his troops.

In the retreat that followed through New Jersey toward New York which Clinton reached early in July, the Maryland line was constantly in action serving always with honor to themselves and glory to their State.

XVIII.

In February, 1779, an attempt was made by the British then in camp on Staten Island, to take Elizabethtown but they were met by Smallwood and his men, and promptly retreated, being recalled to Staten Island by their commanding officer.

The scene changes abruptly for during the summer of 1779 the American army was concentrated around West Point where Washington had his headquarters. In the disposition of his troops Washington gave the place of honor on his right wing to the Maryland line.

The war was fast drawing to a close. The goal of liberty had not yet been achieved but it seemed to be in sight. The Maryland line had gained immortal fame by its participation with the enemy on the battlefields of the North, and it was yet to attain a similar distinction in the south. To these engagements we now turn for a brief moment.

The first important conflict in which these veteran troops took part was at Camden, S. C., in August, 1780. The British soldiers were directed by Cornwallis while the incompetent Gates had charge of the opposing Americans.

When the British made their attack the Virginia troops unable to withstand the assault turned and fled and were promptly followed by the North Carolina militia. Alone the Maryland line held and "firm as a rock the resistance of Gist" tells the story. Let me add a word or two from one of Maryland's ablest historians.

"Cornwallis alarmed at the unexpected resistance of the Maryland line, and having before experienced its desperate valor with the bayonet, now concentrated his whole force and brought it upon them. The inequality was too great to be resisted. The whole British army was poured upon these devoted brigades, who still maintained their ground, although only numbering eight hundred men, opposed to more than two thousand British regulars, and surrounded and unsupported, yet still fighting on with unflinching hearts."

Some survived but not many. DeKalb was mortally wounded. Smallwood and Gist conducted themselves with great skill and bravery and were honored with the thanks of Congress.

Notwithstanding this unfortunate disaster, some good followed in its train for Greene was sent to supersede Gates. Smallwood took the place of the gallant DeKalb and remained at the front as second in command. Gist returned to Maryland and was given the task of securing fresh levies of troops.

Six months after Camden came the battle of Cowpens. The British under Tarleton advanced on the Americans under Morgan. Again the Marylanders with unconquerable zeal held and the enemy faltered. Morgan ordered up his reserves but Howard with his men charged the advancing force with the bayonet, and the day was won.

Cornwallis however was persistent and his trained soldiers outnumbered the Americans. By every means this able British general endeavored to entice Greene into action but he failed of his purpose, and slowly the latter retreated from South Carolina to Virginia in a masterly manner with scarcely a single man killed or captured.

Early in 1781 Greene having received reenforcements found himself able to attempt the offensive and so in turn he became the pursuer. He overtook the British at Guilford Court House on March 15, where an engagement took place. "The North Carolina militia were the first to receive the charge of the British troops before which they gave way; the Virginia troops, next in line, held out for a time and did effective service but in

turn fell back. The pursuing British were met by the Continentals on the third line, and before a destructive fire of the first Maryland, followed by a charge of the cavalry, were in turn repulsed. Not wishing to risk another attack with his discouraged militia, Greene withdrew his army, but such was the damage inflicted upon the British that Cornwallis fell back upon Wilmington."³

During the months that followed various minor engagements took place, notably one at Hobkirk Hill on April 25, in which as usual the Maryland contingent "resolutely maintained its ground" until ordered to retire.

The wise policy of Greene of avoiding a general action and by degrees of recovering places occupied by the British was decidedly successful until only Charleston and Ninety Six remained in the possession of the enemy. An attempt was made to take Ninety Six by siege but the arrival of British aid under Rawdon led Greene to withdraw. However soon after the British abandoned Ninety Six.

The engagement at Eutaw Springs, S. C., on September 8, 1781, practically closed the campaign. Greene with his ever faithful Marylanders was successful and the British lost fully five hundred prisoners. After this glorious victory the British gradually withdrew all their forces in South Carolina to Charleston, and that city was evacuated on December 14, 1781.

Meanwhile events of paramount importance were occurring elsewhere. The brilliant Southern campaign of Washington was in progress, and which culminated in the siege of Yorktown, Va., where on October 19, Cornwallis with a force of 7000 men, surrendered. In this great victory the Maryland line took its important part.

XX.

Maryland, it is true, contains no field of battle on which the contestants met during the War of the Revolution. The glory of North Point was yet to come. But unlike New Hampshire,

³ *Universal Cyclopaedia*, vol. 5, p. 346.

the only other State that enjoyed a similar privilege, she saw much of military preparation and service, notably during the closing years of the war.

In 1781 regiments of Americans under Lafayette and French soldiers under Rochambeau, and even Washington's own soldiers passed through Maryland on their way to Yorktown. During that summer Annapolis became an important base for troops and supplies and at one time more than four thousand French troops were stationed in that quaint old-fashioned capital on the Severn. Their sojourn and their losses have been most appropriately marked on the grounds of St. John's College by a monument which Ambassador Jusserand felicitously described as the first of the memorials to the "unknown soldier."

Annapolis was the scene of delightful gayety immediately after the surrender of Yorktown and memories are still preserved of the young officers of our allies who paid their "devoirs" to the belles of that aristocratic town. May I quote one sentence from a letter of one of these charming young ladies of the long ago. "I like the French better every hour. The divine Marquis de Lafayette is in town and quite the thing."*

Rochambeau also visited Annapolis and both he and Lafayette were welcomed guests in Baltimore. Later the Assembly made Lafayette and his male heirs forever natural-born citizens of Maryland and declared them entitled, upon their conforming to the Constitution and the law to all the privileges of native-born citizens.

XXX.

Soon, very soon, the curtain is to fall. Told in strong prose by eminent writers, sung in melodious verse by distinguished poets, and depicted in brilliant colors by great artists is the simple scene that was enacted in Annapolis on December 23, 1783. Washington having accomplished his great purpose publicly announced his intention of resigning his commission and retiring to private life. He arrived in Annapolis (according

* Norris, p. 184.

to McSherry) on December 17, where he was given a public dinner by the members of Congress, an illumination by the city, and a ball ¹⁰ by the members of the Assembly. Five days later in the presence of a distinguished audience in the Senate Chamber of the State House in a brief address Washington recommended those officers who "have continued in the Service to the present moment as worthy of the favorable notice and patronage of Congress," and closed by commending "the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy Keeping."

Then handing his commission and a copy of the address he had just made to President Mifflin he became a private citizen and next morning retired to his home at Mount Vernon.

XXXI.

The ending of the war brought the joy of home coming. Maryland had given of her best in man power and supplies to the cause of freedom. She had given freely and without stint, but what of the home coming? Many of her most distinguished sons were filling unknown graves in remote battlefields where some had gone down in defeat, others in victory. They had made the supreme sacrifice gladly and willingly, and their names and fame will ever be jealously preserved by a grateful posterity. Then there were those who had gone forth in the enthusiasm of their youth, full of vigor and joy only to return with severe wounds and shattered constitutions. They came home to receive the plaudits and appreciation of their countrymen. To them just homage was given for they had suffered and were worthy.

Finally, there were those who were so fortunate as to survive "all perils by land and sea." They returned in their strength and resumed their vocations of various kinds, and with

¹⁰ For the ball, a bill was rendered of 7£ 6s. 6d., which included the items of 98 bottles of wine, 2½ gallons of spirits, 9 pounds of sugar, 12 packs of cards, 8 pounds of candles, music, etc. (Norris, p. 214.)

the experience gained in the school of battle, gave back to their beloved State the benefit of the knowledge that they had accumulated during the war. They too shared in the appreciation and honor which only a grateful community can give.

All hail therefore to all the patriotic Marylanders who participated in the War of the Revolution.

XXXII.

And now, I close with the simple statement, identical almost with the thought with which this paper began, namely, that I can think of no prouder boast of any citizen of your great Commonwealth than to be able to say:

“Maryland, My Maryland.”
My Mother State, to thee I kneel.

BALTIMORE COUNTY RECORDS OF 1665-1667.

Contributed by LOUIS DOW SCISCO

Baltimore County, in the period from 1665 to 1667, was a portion of the great colonial frontier. Such settlement as there was lay along the tidal rivers and creeks of the upper Bay. The canoe was the chief transportation agency. Immediately to the east and west were the half-friendly Maryland tribesmen of the Eastern Shore and Piscataway. To the northward were the Susquehannas, kept in amity by careful diplomacy, and beyond them the Iroquois, whose war parties sometimes raided the county. Immigration was filtering into the region in a slowly increasing stream but the population was yet small. For most of those who had come the obvious means of livelihood was tobacco growing. A smaller number lived by logging, carpentry, and cooperage. There seems to have been a storekeeper or two, and at least one physician.

The original county records for this period are no longer on

the shelves of the clerk's office. Whether or not they exist among the storage material is not known. In their place there are two groups of transcripts, in which are preserved such portions of the former records as related to land titles. The clerks who copied these entries disregarded wholly the records of court proceedings and miscellaneous papers, and these transcriptions represent probably all that now exists of the original county records of these early years. In the summaries here given are included all those entries which, judging from sequence of dates, were placed on record from September, 1665, to the close of 1667.

The group of items that immediately follows comes from pages 1-28 of Liber I. S. No. I. K. at the court house. This liber was made about 1717 by John Stokes, who copied material from several older record books. One of the books thus copied was I. C. No. A, which seems to have held the original court records of the early years. Stokes appended to each excerpt the folio numbers of the original record. These numbers indicate something of the size and character of the early court book.

Clerk's minute that the court held session on August 8, 1665, commission present being Capt. Thomas Stockett, Mr. Henry Stockett, Mr. George Goldsmith, Mr. George Utie, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Nathaniel Stiles, Mr. John Dixon.

Minute of acknowledgement of sale of parcel by Daniel Jones to Mr. John Dixon.

Deed, August 19, 1664, by which Daniel Jones conveys to John Dixon the tract "Dickenston" of 420 acres, with stated bounds, on the north side of Dixenton's Branch on the north side of Northwest River, as described in patent to Walter Dickenson. Witnesses, George Cowley, Lewis Boyen.

Minute of acknowledgement of assignment from John Collett to Thomas Skelton of a tract as described in patent.

Assignment, November 9, 1664, by which John Collett has conveyed to Thomas Skelton land not described. Witnesses, Godfrey Bayley, George Gouldsmith.

Minute of acknowledgement of sale of land by Richard Collett to John Collett.

Assignment, January 10, 1664-65, by which Richard Collett and wife Elizabeth have conveyed to "our brother" John Collett, joint owner, their interest in 600 acres at Two Necks in Elk River. Witnesses, Nathaniel Stiles, Raymond Stapelford.

Minute of acknowledgement of sale of land by John Collett to John Hawkins.

Assignment, August 8, 1665, by which John Collett, gentleman, conveys to Mr. John Hawkins, mariner, the tract patented to his brother Richard Collett and himself. Witnesses, Henry Stockett, George Utie.

Minute of acknowledgement of sale of land by Matthias Decosta to Thomas Ireton.

Deed, September 8, 1665, by which Mathias Decosta, planter, and wife Elizabeth, for 7,000 pounds of tobacco, convey to Thomas Ireton the manor of Wiske, of 700 acres, on the west side of the Bay and on the northeast side of the south branch of Northeast River. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, Godfrey Bayley.

Will, November 8, 1665, by which Augustine Herrman bequeaths his estate to his children Ephraim Georgius, Casparus, Anna Margaritta, Judeth, and Francina; mentions deceased wife Johanna Varlett; son Ephraim Georgius and John Browning to be executors; brother-in-law Nicholas Varlett, sister-in-law Judeth Varlett, and Varlett's son-in-law Nicholas Bayard to administer New York properties; Bohemia manor, patented June 19, 1662, to go to Ephraim Georgius; land at Herrman's or Middle Neck, patented June 18, 1662, to go to Casparus; disposal made of tract on north side of Bohemia Back Creek, and of 100-acre water-mill grant at head of Bohemia River next south of Herrman's Neck. Witnesses, Godfrey Bayley, Thomas Howell.

Denization patent, January 14, 1660-61, by which Gov. Philip Calvert grants to Augustine Herrman, merchant, late of Manhattan, rights of residence and trade, he having made a map. John Gittings certifies true copy. (*Full text given in this Magazine, vol. iii, page 170.*)

Deed, March 12, 1665-66, by which John Brown, merchant of Salem, New England, conveys to Thomas Overton the tract "Hamsted March," of 100 acres, on the west side of the Bay. Witnesses, John Dixon, Lawrence Petty.

Deed, April 13, 1665, by which Walter Machanellin conveys to William Orchard 100 acres at Plumbe Point in Bush River. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, George Goldsmith.

Deed, January 12, 1663-64, by which William Stanley, soapboiler, re-conveys to Oxelle Stille, planter, 300 acres called Oxelle Neck in Elk River, formerly bought of Stille for 3,000 pounds of tobacco by Stanley, who has failed to give payment other than bills of debt. Witnesses, William Byer, William Fisher, Thomas Willson. By appendant assignment, February 12, 1663-64, Axell Stills conveys to William Fisher said land. Witnesses, Henry Jones, James White, John Royland.

Assignment, November 5, 1660, by which Mathias Cornelius conveys to Peter Mounson 50 acres, location not stated. Witnesses, Peter Teal, Sander Forson, Hendrick Mason.

Deed, February —, —, by which John [Lee] and William Boulton of Bush River, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco, convey to John Watterton, gentleman, 150 acres on Lee Island in Gunpowder River. Witnesses ———, ———, ——— Denton. Notation by John Stokes, transcriber, that original record was defective when copied. Certificate by John Lee, March 3, 1665-66, that Lee and Boulton gave seisin of Lee Island to Watterton in presence of Robert Cole, who countersigns certificate.

Contract, February 13, 1664-65, by which Richard Ball of Patapsco agrees with Rowland Haddoway of Patapsco to sell the latter 300 acres on Humphreys Creek at Bear Creek, Patapsco, and to furnish warranty from the heirs of Thomas Humphrey, deceased. Witnesses, John Gwyn, Paul Kinsey.

Fragmentary record, date missing, showing that Freadrick Enlows, sawyer, of Baltimore County, sells something. (*Probably defective when transcribed.*)

Deed of gift, December 29, 1658, by which John Bayspole, merchant, late of London, conveys to his friend Godfrey Bayley, gentleman, late of London, all his "goods, chattels, debts, ready money, plate, rings, apparel, utensils, bedding, and all other my substance." Witnesses, John Horne, Thomas Pawlett.

Deed of gift, October 7, 1667, by which Maj. Samuel Gouldsmyth, gentleman, conveys to George Wells, third son of Richard Wells, Sr., deceased, late of Herring Creek, Ann Arundell County, the half part of all donor's estate after his death, said Wells being about to marry donor's youngest daughter Blanch and having agreed to settle upon her £200 sterling. Witnesses, Godfrey Bayley, John Masters, Thomas Midellfield.

Bond, October 7, 1667, by which George Wells, late of Ann Arundell County, obligates himself to Maj. Samuel Goldsmith, gentleman, for £400 sterling, payable at Wells' death, as security that Wells will settle £200 on Blanch Goldsmith, when married. Witnesses, Godfrey Bayley, John Masters, Thomas Middlefeild.

The items next following represent a portion of the second group of excerpts surviving from the missing early records. They have been preserved by a series of transcriptions. There existed formerly a record book called H. W. No. A. B., probably made about 1705 by Clerk Henry Wriothesley from older records. Later transcription brought the contents of this book into a new volume called I. R. No. P. P. This was worn out in time and a copy of it was made in 1892 for reference use in the clerk's office. The entries here epitomized are in pages 54-62 of the last transcript. It is evident that some of the names in the original record have become distorted during the repeated copyings but they are given here as they stand in the present copy.

Minute of acknowledgement at court of August 14, 1666, by Abraham Clark as attorney, that Lancelett Sockwell of Rappahannock, Va., has conveyed land to Mr. Richard Ball of Patapsco.

Deed, January 27, 1665-66, by which Lancelett Sockwell conveys to Richard Ball of Patapsco the tract "East Humpheries" of 300 acres, at Humphreys Creek, in Bear Creek, in Patapsco River stating that Thomas

Humphreys, late of Rappahannock, Va., by his will recorded in Lancaster County, Va., bequeathed this tract to Lancelett Sockwell and John Duke, and that by Duke's death Sockwell became sole owner. Witnesses, William Ball, Richard Lawrence.

Deed, August 14, 1666, by which Richard Ball, planter, conveys to Rowland Hathaway the tract "West Humpheries" of 300 acres, on the north side of Humphreys Creek, on south side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, John Collett, Simon Wood.

Deed, August 14, 1666, by which Rowland Hathaway, planter, conveys to Henry Goodericke of Ann Arundell County the tract "West Humphries," of 300 acres, on the north side of Humphreys Creek on the south side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, ——— Salmon, James Phillips.

Deed, August 14, 1666, by which Rowland Hathaway conveys to Henry Goodrick of Ann Arundell County 100 acres on the west side of the mouth of Welshman's Creek, on south side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, ——— Salmon, James Phillips.

Deed, August 13, 1666, by which John Lee, planter, of Bush River, for 1,400 pounds of tobacco, conveys to Richard Adams and William Tompson, planters, of Gunpowder River, 20 acres at Abraham Hollman's Creek in Gunpowder River, it being part of 50 acres surveyed for Thomas O'Daniell. Witnesses, John Waterton, Edward Cantwell, James Denton.

Deed, August 14, 1666, by which Nathaniell Stiles, gentleman, conveys to Joseph Gundry, merchant, the tract "Yapp" of 500 acres, at a creek in Sassafras River. Witnesses, Richard Ball, John Dixon.

Deed, May 9, 1666, by which Mathew Gouldsmith of Swan Creek, for 1,600 pounds of tobacco, conveys to Richard Windley and James Phillips 200 acres at Foster's Neck in Gunpowder River. Witnesses, James Denton, John Barry.

Deed, May 8, 1666, by which Richard Leake, tailor, conveys to William Orchard, cooper, the tract "St. Clements Daines," of 100 acres, between Bush River and Rumley Creek, formerly taken up by William Osbourne, planter. Witnesses, ——— and Collett, Mathew Gouldsmith.

Deed, May 9, 1666, by which John Waterton of Bush River, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco and a cow and calf, conveys to James Phillips, cooper, 150 acres on Lee Island in Gunpowder River, bought from John Lee and William Boulton. Witnesses, John Collier, Will Orchard.

Deed, June 19, 1666, by which Briant O'Melly conveys to James Magriges, planter, the tract "Mulberry Mould," of 200 acres, on the south side of Bohemia River. Witnesses, Tho. Hinson, Sr., Alexr. Maxwell.

Deed, November 29, 1666, by which Nathaniell Stiles, gentleman, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveys to William Standley, planter, the tract "Bluntvile" of 175 acres, on the eastern side of the Bay and opposite Pool's Island. Witnesses, Henry Ward, John Collett.

Deed, November 29, 1666, by which William Stanley, planter, of Talbot County, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveys to Richard Foxum, planter, of same county, the tract "Bluntvile" of 175 acres opposite Poole's Island. Witnesses, John Collett, Henry Ward.

Minute of acknowledgement in court that Will Fisher has sold to John Brumfield the tract "Salveton" of 225 acres, on the Eastern Shore, adjoining Mr. Godfrey Bailey's tract "Ye Fair Promise."

Assignment, September 1, 1666, by which William Fisher, chirurgion, conveys to John Bromfield and Nicholas Allome 225 acres of patented land, location not stated. Witnesssses, Francis Fisher, Richard Chapman.

Deed, March 4, 1666-67, by which William Orchard, planter, and wife Susanna, for 600 pounds of tobacco, cow and calf, and goods, convey to Edward Ayres, planter, of Bush River, the tract "Wansworth" of 200 acres hy John Collett's survey, located at a cove in Bush River and adjoining Abraham Hollman's tract "Bush Wood." Witnesses, John Watterton Joseph Gallen, Fan Devie.

Deed, December 31, 1666, by which William Orchard, cooper, for 800 pounds of tobacco, conveys to John Bradford, cooper, the tract "Clement" of 50 acres, on the west side of Rumley Creek, bounded by lands of Will Hollis and of Will Osbourne. Witnesses, Sam Collett, John Neuton.

Deed, September 5, 1666, by which William Osborne, planter, of Bush River, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveys to John Lee, planter, one-half of the tract "Sprie's Marsh" of 350 acres, about three miles up Bush River and on its east side. Witnesses, Oliver Spry, Roger Shacok, J. Watterton.

Deed, June 12, 1665, by which Thomas Edmonds conveys to William Price the tract "The Devideing" of 300 acres, at Gering's Creek in Elk River, to be taken from the south side of 600 acres patented to Thomas Edmonds and Jasper Gerin. Witnesses, John Bradford, John Collett.

Deed, November 3, 1663, by which Abraham Morgan, planter, with consent of his wife Ann, conveys to Thomas Browning 300 acres on the south side of Bohemia [River], adjoining Mr. George Hark's land. Witnesses, Thomas Bostock, Briant O'Mely, John Gregory. By appendant acknowledgement, May 5, 1665, Ann Morgan, widow, states that Morgan, while living, received from Browning one servant and that she has received a cow and calf in full payment for the 300 acres. Witnesses, John Reynold, Edmond Rowe.

Deed, October 20, 1665, by which James Soushard conveys to George Strong 300 acres on the west side and at head of Fishing Creek, adjoining Mr. Gundry's land, said tract having been lately taken up hy Soushard and surveyed by Mr. George Gouldsmith. Welthen Soushard signs with grantor. Witnesses, William Wisher, Richard Chapman.

Deed, April 10, 1667, by which William Saven, planter, conveys to Rowland Williams 200 acres on the south side of St. Austin's Branch in Bohemia River, facing St. Harman's Point. Elizabeth Saven signs with grantor. Witnesses, John Collett, James Ives.

Deed, February 15, 1666-67, by which William Oshorne, planter, for 1,500 pounds of tobacco, conveys to John Bradford the tract "Clement Dennis" of 100 acres, on the southwest side of Rumley Creek, and adjoining the tract "Spry's Mashas" taken up by Oliver Spry. Witnesses, Edw. Richards, Will Orchard.

Deed, March 4, 1666-67, hy which 'William Fisher, chirurgion, of Vir-

ginia, and wife Frances, for 21,700 pounds of tobacco, convey to Henry Ward, mariner, 1,400 acres at Poplar Neck on St. Alban's Creek on the south side of Elk River, abutting on Gabriell Brown's land, said tract embracing 1,000 acres taken up by Fisher, also the 300-acre tract "Stillin" at Captain John's Creek, formerly taken up by Oxell Still, and also 100 acres formerly taken up by Thomas Cauker. Witnesses, John Collett, W. Palmer.

Deed, November 8, 1666, by which Richard Windley and James Phillips convey to Francis Trippas 200 acres at Foster's Neck in Gunpowder River, not far from John Taylor's plantation. Witnesses, J. Waterton, John Collett.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

(From the Society's Collection.)

The Homestead
near Belair
Harford Co., Md.

24th January 1863.

His Excellency Governor BRADFORD

Sir.

I consider it my duty to call your attention to an outrage inflicted on my Mother and myself by a detachment of the Purnell Cavalry commanded by Captain Theodore Clayton.

On last Monday afternoon (the 19th inst) a military waggon with four soldiers was driven to this place, and a Sargeant and two privates came to my room, where I was sitting with my Sister, we being the only members of the family at home. The Sargeant said to me, "Capt. Clayton sent me to get 15 Bushels of oats from you."

I replied, "I have no oats for sale."

"But you have oats on hand?"

"Yes, but none for sale."

"Well, Sir, said the Sargeant, you might as well let me have them, for if you do not, my orders are to take them."

"I have no power," I replied, "to resist the outrage, but I positively refuse."

The Sergeant exhibited to me the orders to forage & under which Capt. Clayton was acting, and tendered me a receipt from Capt. C. for 15 Bushels of oats, without price, which I declined to accept, unless he would endorse on it, "that after I had declined to furnish the oats, because I had none for sale, he had proceeded to take them by force." This he refused to do, and asked me where the oats were stored, which I refused to tell. He then left my room saying that he would find and take them. As soon as possible I had myself wheeled around to the granaries (I have been for many years unable to walk). The marauders had not found out where the oats were kept, the white hands having refused to give any information. The privates endeavoured, by threats, to force some of them to tell, but as soon as the Sergeant discovered this he stopped it and reprov'd his subordinates. Baffled in this direction, the Sergeant again applied to me for the oats, saying that if he returned to the Captain without them it would be worse for me. I told him that the threat was idle, that I had no dread of his Captain's vengeance, and that I would neither let him have the oats, nor give him any information about them. He then ordered the privates to seize any of the coloured hands they could find. They entered my Mothers dwelling, seized two coloured servants, and putting a pistol to the head of one of them, threatened him with instant death, if he did not tell where the oats were. Under this threat the boy said they were in the cornhouse. Hither the Sergeant and men proceeded, and finding the door locked, applied to me for the Key, which I refused to furnish. The Sergeant then ordered the door to be broken open, which was done by one of the privates, and the Sergeant entered the granary, he then called for a half bushel measure, and one of the privates ordered the coloured boy to go and get it. I told the boy not to obey any orders from these men, and not to aid their operations in any way. Whereupon the soldier drew his revolver, cocked it, and pointing it at the boy's head, said, "I'll see by God whether you'll obey my orders or not, go and get the measure." "Shoot

him", cried the other private; "By God I've taken no part in this before but I'll begin now." I told the boy, under the circumstances he must obey, and get the measure, which he did. The Sergeant and men then took what they said was 15 Bushels of oats and drove off, again tendering me Capt. Clayton's receipt, which I refused to take in that shape.

These facts being communicated to Capt. Clayton, he said that he would come to see me and investigate the matter. The next morning he came and I stated the case to him. He was courteous and seemed to be annoyed by what had occurred. He said that had he known I was such an invalid I should not have been troubled, but that having heard in Belair, that Wm. Farnandis was a candidate for the legislature at the last election, and not knowing that there were two of the name, he supposed that I was that person. He entirely condemned all the circumstances of violence except the breaking open the door and taking the oats, as to that, he said he had no doubt of his authority to employ force when he saw fit, and he would not say what he should have done had the Sergeant returned without the oats; but that not anticipating any difficulty when he sent to me for them, he had certainly not intended to authorize the Sergeant to have recourse to violence. Still, as the sergeant might have honestly supposed that the order to get 15 Bus. of oats from Wm. Farnandis "was imperative, and that he was to get them *anyhow*," he could not censure him. As to the privates, he would consider what should be done. I endeavoured to ascertain the names of the privates but Capt. Clayton said he did not know their names, and altho I described them with as much minuteness as I could he could not identify them. He again tendered the receipt, which I took, he endorsing thereon that the sergeant had taken the oats in spite of my protest (I append a copy of the receipt and endorsement). The Captain then bade me good morning and in an hour, he and his command had left Belair.

Capt. Clayton and his men had been for some days quartered at a tavern in Belair, and I learn on enquiring that the pro-

prietor had at the time of the raid here an amply supply of oats, which he would have furnished if requested. So that in this case the wantonness of the outrage cannot be qualified by even a pretended necessity.

Capt. Clayton informed me, that he had been detailed by General Halleck and placed at your disposal, for the special service in which he was engaged, and was acting under your directions; that it was entirely a state affair, and that the expenses were to be paid from fund provided by the state.

Hence, the propriety, Sir, of my application to you,—not for compensation for the property plundered, but for vindication of the outraged laws of the state, and the protection of the citizen;—not for interposition of the State between the Citizen and the General Government, but for redress for wrongs perpetrated by men professing to act as your agents and by your directions.

Very respectfully

Yours

JAMES FARNANDIS.

(Copy)

Recd. of James Farnandis 15 Bus of oats for the use of Public Horses in the service in Co. "C" Purnell Cavalry.

Theodore Clayton.

Capt. Comn^s Co. "C."

(Endorsed)

The within amount of oats were taken by the sergeant after Mr. Farnandis had protested against the sergeant taking them.

Theodore Clayton

Capt. Com. Co. "C," Purnell Cavalry.

Camp on Maryland Heights,

February 16th, 1863.

To His Excellency

A. W. BRADFORD

Gov. of Maryland.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from

you in relation to oats obtained of Mr. Farnandis, by one of my Sergeants, while I had my Company in Harford County, searching for the Drafted men who failed to report.

My orders from General Shriver were to forage my command on such persons, and at such places as would be most convenient, and give my receipt for the same. I required 15 bushels of oats (having used all in the possession of the gentleman on whom I quartered my men) and upon inquiry was told, Mr. Farnandis had oats for sale, and lived nearer the Town, than any other Farmer who had oats to sell. I immediately dispatched a Sergeant and two men for the oats and gave them my receipt to hand to Mr. Farnandis, I had no idea he (Farnandis) would refuse to sell the oats because they were for Government use. In a short time the Sergeant returned with the oats and told me Mr. Farnandis had let them come because he could not resist and had refused to accept the receipt.

The same evening Mr. Farnandis' brother called to see me bringing with him a traitor (Lingan Jarrett) as Counsel. I refused to argue the case with them and went to see Mr. Farnandis the next morning and thought I had settled all doubts he had, as to my desire to annoy him. He expressed himself satisfied with my explanation, and I gave him a receipt for the oats taken.

I presume Mr. F. forgot to tell you he told the Sergeant (whose name is Farnandis) that he was sorry to see his name disgraced by that uniform, and that he told me that he would not take the oath of allegiance or sell grain to the Government at any price, and that the Sergeant behaved in the most gentlemanly manner, I am fully satisfied he would not have taken the oats against Mr. Farnandis' wishes but that he understood me to say he must get them. He is a perfectly reliable man, and during the five months he has been with me, has not been guilty of an infraction of discipline. Besides this, he is a Refugee from Loudon County, Virginia. His Father (John B. Dutton) has twice been imprisoned by the Rebels for adher-

ence to the cause of the Union and has been robbed by them of nearly all he possessed. In view of these facts I am certain you would not wish me to punish a man for doing what he thought his duty, even though in the performance of it, he over stepped the bounds of civil law. I have the authority of the Sergeant for saying that no threats were used or pistols drawn, to his knowledge, and I would believe his single assertion before the affidavit of any living secessionist. I wrote to Col. Belger asking that Mr. Farnandis be paid for the oats at once.

I stated to Mr. Farnandis that I *believed* there was a Law requiring Drafted men to defray the expenses incident to the search for delinquents, but did not state it as a certainty.

I regret exceedingly this affair should give your Excellency so much trouble. I always endeavoured while under your orders to avoid giving offence to people entertaining secession sentiments, and have often taken insults rather than risk in any way injuring you with your own people, however widely they differ from your views.

Accompanying this letter you will find the full statement of Sergeant Dutton.

I am Sir Your Obdt. Servt.

Theodore Clayton

Captain Comd'g Co. "C"

Purnell Cavalry.

Camp on Md. Heights,

Feb. 14th, 1863.

Captn. Theodore Clayton,

Comdg. Co. "C" Purnell Cavalry.

Sir

I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order; on the 19th day of January 1863 I proceeded to the residence of Mr. James Farnandis near Belair accompanied by corporal Henderson and private Bolgiano. I went first to the Barn and

inquired of a man there if Mr. Farnandis had oats to sell. He replied "I suppose he has, for he has several hundred bushels." I then asked if Mr. Farnandis could be seen. He replied "He is up in the cottage." Proceeding to the place indicated accompanied by my two men I found a gentleman who I supposed to be Mr. Farnandis sitting in his room. I remarked "I presume this is Mr. Farnandis." He replied in the affirmative. I then said "Mr. Farnandis I would like to *buy* some oats, "have you any to sell." He looked up and seeing I was a Soldier replied rather curtly "I have none to sell sir." I remarked that I only wanted a small quantity (some fifteen Bushels) and again requested him to sell me the *oats*. His answer was "I *have* oats but will not sell them." I expressed much regret at his refusal to sell them, stating that my orders were such as to forbid my returning without them. And further remarking that if he would not sell them I would feel bound to take them. He then said "You will have to break a lock to get them." I replied "very well sir I will have to take them." At the same time offering him the receipt you gave me, which after reading he refused to accept, unless I would endorse on the back of it, that the oats were taken by force and against his wish, which I refused to do. He then said "under whose authority is your Captain acting." I showed him the order of General Shriver which you gave me when I left you, which he read and returned remarking very severely upon certain union men of Belair whom he accused of having sent us to him because of a difference in sentiment. Discovering here that my name and his were similar, Mr. Farnandis expressed his sincere regret that his name should be disgraced by the uniform I wore. The conversation thus ended.

I there proceeded to search for the oats, but failing to find them, and being unable to gain any information from the farm hands, I again applied to Mr. Farnandis (who by this time had left the house and in company with some ladies was coming towards the Barn) to tell me where the oats were, which he still refused to do. Seeing some black men standing by,

I called to one of them and upon his coming to me, asked him to tell me where the oats were kept, whereupon Mr. Farnandis ordered him not to tell. But upon my insisting he showed me where they were. Finding the door of the Granary locked, I asked Mr. Farnandis to give me the key, in order to prevent injuring the lock. He replied "I will not." I then had the door forced open without injury to either the door or the lock. I then dispatched a negro for a measure, he shortly returned with one, and I Measured out fifteen bushels of oats, Mr. Farnandis being at this time in front of the Granary. I again tendered him the receipt which he refused to take. Bidding him good day, I returned to camp.

I would remark before closing that to my knowledge, no violence was used or Pistols drawn during the whole affair.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES F. DUTTON
4th Sergt. Co. "C" P. C.

Belair, 13th February 1863.

His Excellency

Governor BRADFORD

Sir

Your letter was duly received, and I write to acknowledge your prompt attention and interest in the matter of my complaint, made as it was under a misapprehension of your position.

Besides General Shriver's orders to forage which were shown to me, and his explicit statement, Captain Clayton went so far as to specify as the fund to meet his expenses the confiscated property of delinquent conscripts.

Not doubting his declarations, and not wishing payment from such a source, whilst making no demand for compensation, I supposed that through his superior the names withheld from me, could be had, and the offenders remitted to the civil tribunals. To me personally their punishment is of small import-

ance, and could give no pleasure; but the lesson to them and such men, that in Maryland the soldier is not above the law, and that the pistol does not give immunity to crime, would be efficacious in restraining the wrong doer and protecting the citizen. And it seems to me that just in proportion as the "belligerent state of the country" invites to violence, is it imperative that the laws should be vindicated for the safety of property & person, and in just such times is it vitally important, that the military should be subordinate to the civil authority.

Had Capt. Clayton's view of your relations been correct, the redress sought would have been attainable; as it is, while I am convinced that the wrong done me was wanton, and prompted by a petty malignity, (and not without the connivance of Capt. Clayton himself), I fear that, notwithstanding your interposition, there will not be found any effort or disposition to discountenance such proceedings, or to punish the perpetrators.

Again thanking you for the trouble you have taken however fruitless it may prove, I am

Very respectfully

Yrs. &c. &c.

JAMES FARNANDIS.

THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

(A succinct account of the Battle from approved sources.)

By JOHN L. SANFORD.

On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain and on December 26, of that year, England announced a blockade on the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, but it was not until February, 1813, that a hostile fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir George Cockburn entered the Chesapeake.

In April, the British vessels appeared at the mouth of the Patapsco River, but the English Admiral, believing his then

force too small to make a successful attack on Baltimore, withdrew to the lower part of the Bay and proceeded to ravage the country by sending out expeditions from the headquarters which had been established on Tangier Island. The plundering of Sharpe's, Poole's, Tilghman's and Poplar Islands followed, after which came the destruction of Frenchtown, a small place opposite Elkton, and the burning of Havre-de-Grace.

Realizing that Baltimore had been chosen as a principal object of attack sooner or later, our citizens had not been idle. In March, 1813, the Governor visited the city and directed General Samuel Smith of the volunteer militia to make all necessary preparations for the defense of the port. Appropriations were made by the City Council and liberal gifts by those who could afford to do so. Committees were formed to promote the cause of defense and the people responded gladly to all calls made upon them.

Major Beall of the United States Army and Captain Gordon of the Navy, co-operated with General Smith, while Captain Wadsworth of the Ordnance Department greatly strengthened Fort McHenry and built Fort Covington. Other fortifications were made, among which may be particularly noted "two long lines of breastworks extending from Harris' Creek (formerly known as Collett's Creek) northward across Hampstead's Hill (now Patterson Park) about a mile in length, along which at short distances semi-circular batteries were thrown up, armed with cannon on field carriages. Behind these on more elevated sites commanding the lower line came several additional batteries, one of which, known as "Roger's Bastion," may still be seen well preserved on the harbor side of Patterson Park overlooking Fort McHenry and the surrounding country.

At this bastion there is an old cannon and in the year 1914, during the Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, two bronze tablets were here erected—one on each side of the old gun—bearing the following inscriptions:

"This cannon marks Rodger's Bastion which formed part of a chain of fortifications extending from the river front to

and beyond the site of the present Johns Hopkins Hospital, manned in part by an auxiliary naval force under the immediate command of Commodore John Rodgers, these, with other troops amounting in all to some 1200 men, with 100 guns, were under General Samuel Smith, Commander-in-Chief of all forces in the field."

and

"This cannon marks Rodger's Bastion. The advance of the invading force September 13, 1814, was halted when in sight of these works, when to their eyes appeared 'upon a ridge of hills the grand army consisting of 20,000 men . . . entrenched in most formidable manner . . . with no less than 100 pieces of cannon.' The army at once retraced its march and without firing a shot embarked at North Point and were no more seen by our people."

From the top of the Observatory at this point one can readily determine the course of the breastworks and easily imagine their extent when we locate the roofs of the Hopkins Hospital referred to in the inscription.

Under the Act of 1793, the militia was organized in three divisions, each commanded by a major-general. The divisions consisted of brigades. A brigade was composed of four regiments; a regiment of two battalions; a battalion of five companies, while a company consisted of 64 privates, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, a drummer and a fifer. Although the legislature at its November session of 1811 passed two Acts (Chapters 182 and 213) for the "Regulating and Governing the Militia of the State" it is difficult at this time to reconstruct the system exactly as it was in 1812-1814.

In August, 1814, Admiral Cochrane arrived in the Bay bringing reinforcements to the English of over 3,000 veteran troops under the command of Major-General Robert Ross and then followed those operations which resulted in the Battle of Bladensburg on August 24, the burning of Washington which followed the defeat of the Americans, the defeat of the British

at Caulk's Field in Kent County on August 30, and their final repulse in their attack upon Baltimore.

On September 6, 1814, the enemy left their encampment on Tangier Island and five days thereafter were anchored off North Point, and on the memorable 12th of September all their troops landed and commenced their advance.

The news of the impending attack had reached the city on the preceding day (Sunday, September 11) about noon and the greatest excitement prevailed—the congregations in the churches were dismissed, the citizenry were assembled and the militia stood to arms. Major-General Samuel Smith commanded the forces of the City, while Major George Armistead of the United States Artillery had charge of the defence of Fort McHenry.

General Smith having determined to send out a force against the invaders, General John Stricker claimed the right to lead this party with the Baltimore militia and accordingly about 3 o'clock in the afternoon he set out with some 3,185 men. The troops marched along the old Philadelphia Road to the North Point Road (then known as the Long Log Lane) to a point near the head of Bear Creek, about seven miles from the City, which was reached at 8 P. M. and where a halt was made for the night while a body of cavalry was sent about three miles further and a small body of riflemen was posted along a woods two miles in advance of the main body.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of September 12, General Stricker, having received word of the landing of the British troops, ordered back his baggage and moved forward two regiments and the artillery so that the one regiment rested with its right at the head of a branch of Bear Creek, with its left on the main North Point Road, while the other was posted along the other side of the road with its left extending toward a branch of Back River, the artillery being posted between the two. A second line of battle was formed with other regiments at a distance of 300 yards in the rear, while still another regiment was thrown back about one-half mile as a reserve. The riflemen kept their position in advance as did also the cavalry, the for-

mer to annoy the enemy, while the latter were to announce his approach.

The British, in the meantime, were steadily moving up the main road and the rifle corps, believing that a landing was being effected at Back River to cut them off, retreated to the main line.

News having been brought that a marauding force was pillaging Gorsuch's farm, General Stricker despatched a small detachment of riflemen with some cavalry and one piece of artillery to dislodge them or, if the enemy were in force, to "give evidence of a wish for a general engagement."

When the men who had volunteered for this service had advanced about a half-mile they suddenly came upon the vanguard of the enemy and a sharp fire was instantly opened. The British troops deployed to the right and left and it only remained for the handful of our men to fall back. It was at this time that General Ross, who had ridden to the head of his troops, received a mortal wound, being struck by a rifle ball and expiring shortly thereafter.

The command now devolved upon Colonel Arthur Brooke, who continued to push forward and at 2.30 P. M. began his attack upon the main body by rockets and artillery fire. The Americans at first replied with their artillery but in a few minutes withheld the fire of the guns in order that the enemy might get within better range for the canister. The British endeavoring to turn the left flank of the Americans, General Stricker immediately brought up his second line and despatched two pieces of artillery to counteract this move. One of the regiments of this second line became panic-stricken, gave one volley at random and retreated in confusion. The battle now became general and a regular artillery duel followed.

The British line continued steadily to advance and, about twenty minutes after the first artillery fire, the troops began a severe and incessant fire, which was as steadily returned by the Americans.

This continued for about an hour and a half, when the superior number of the enemy caused General Stricker to fall

back to his reserve regiment, but the fatigued state of his troops who had sustained the brunt of the battle and the fact that the right flank of his force might be turned, induced him to retreat to Worthington's Mill.

As the enemy did not pursue, he again fell back and took a position on the left of the main line, somewhat in advance of the intrenchments, where he was joined by a body of troops under General Winder.

The British bivouacked on the field of battle and early the next morning advanced to within two miles of the American fortifications, when they manœuvred as though intending to make a circuitous march by the Harford and York roads.

General Smith in his report to the Secretary of War says:

"Generals Winder and Stricker were ordered to adapt their movements to those of the enemy, so as to baffle this supposed intention. They executed this order with great skill and judgment by taking an advantageous position, stretching from my left across the country, where the enemy was likely to approach the quarter he seemed to threaten. This movement induced the enemy to concentrate his forces (between one and two o'clock) in my front, pushing his advance to within a mile of us, driving in our videttes and showing an intention of attacking us that evening. I immediately drew Generals Winder and Stricker nearer to the left of my intrenchments and to the right of the enemy, with the intention of their falling on his right or rear should he attack me; or, if he declined it, of attacking him in the morning. To this movement and to the strength of my defenses, which the enemy had the fairest opportunity of observing, I am induced to attribute his retreat, which was commenced at half-past one o'clock Wednesday morning."

An attack, simultaneous to the British troops advance on Baltimore, was made by their fleet which on Tuesday morning, September 13, came to within about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Baltimore, and commenced a bombardment of Fort McHenry at sunrise.

This bombardment continued for fully 24 hours, but while it was going on, at midnight, an attempt was made to effect a

landing by some 1,200 picked troops in order to attack and capture the fort from the rear.

This force was conveyed by barges and rocket-boats and pushed by the cove beyond the fort but were met by such a withering fire from Forts Covington and McHenry and the other batteries that they were obliged to retreat to their vessels.

The firing from the British fleet ceased about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 14th and at 9 o'clock the vessels stood down the river.

Those who had anxiously awaited the dawn of this day in fear of the result saw the "Stars and Stripes" still waving and everyone is familiar with the story of how this circumstance inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The failure of the bombardment of Fort McHenry added to Colonel Brooke's experience at North Point and the formidable defenses of the City manned by defenders whose determination to protect their homes had been proven, demonstrated to the British commander that further effort to capture Baltimore would be futile and so, on Wednesday morning at half-past one o'clock, the enemy began their retreat from the position they occupied in front of the intrenchments which we have heretofore mentioned. An effort was made to pursue, but owing to the fatigue of the American troops the only result was in the capture of a few stragglers.

Returning to this spot (North Point), the British re-embarked the morning of the next day (September 15, 1814) and by 10 o'clock they had left the shore.

After embarking, the fleet sailed from the river on September 17, and retired to the lower part of the Bay, and on September 19 Admiral Cochrane set sail for Halifax, N. S. The troops, however, remained on their transports in the Chesapeake until October 14, when they sailed for Jamaica. Some vessels were left to watch these waters and capture the privateers when endeavoring to reach their home ports, and indeed it was not until February 18, 1815, that reports of their depredations ceased, although the Treaty of Ghent had been signed on De-

cember 24, 1814, and news of that event had been received on February 13, 1815, at Annapolis.

And now something of that General Stricker who, under the command of Major-General Samuel Smith, had charge of the troops who engaged in the actual conflict of the Battle of North Point.

His father, Colonel George Stricker, a descendant of Swiss ancestors who had settled in North Carolina, removed to Frederick and upon the outbreak of the Revolution raised a company of militia, served under General Smallwood and thereafter took part in the Battle of Long Island, where his company was nearly annihilated. Sometime after this he resigned and then was elected to the Maryland Legislature. Later he bought an estate near Wheeling, W. Va., where he died in 1810, at the age of 78.

John Stricker, his son, was born in Frederick on February 15, 1759, and entered the army as a cadet in McKeesport's Company of the German Battalion of which his father was then Lieutenant-Colonel. He rose to the rank of Captain in Boctar's Artillery and took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Afterward, he accompanied General Sullivan in an expedition against the Indians. At the end of the Revolutionary War, Captain Stricker married a daughter of Guernsey Bedford, of Philadelphia, and just about this time Commodore Barney married her sister, Anne. In the year 1783, the Strickers moved to Baltimore and Captain Stricker and Commodore Barney went into business together. But mercantile pursuits did not lessen his interest in military affairs so that he formed a company of militia at his own expense and personally trained it. Soon he was made a Brigadier-General and accompanied General Samuel Smith as second in command of the Baltimore troops in the suppression of the "Whiskey Rebellion" in 1794. In the year 1801, he became Naval Agent at Baltimore, which post he held for a number of years. Shortly after the Battle of North Point, he resigned from the militia, as he considered he

had not been treated with fairness in the promotion of another over him. In the year 1820, General Stricker was elected to the State Senate but refused to serve, whereupon Reverdy Johnson was chosen in his place and stead. Upon the death of General Harper in 1825, Stricker was tendered the rank of Major-General but declined on account of ill health. He died on June 23, 1825, and his large military funeral was an eloquent tribute to the high esteem in which he was held. His obituary as contained in the newspapers of that time (*The American and Commercial Dairy Advertiser* and *The Federal Gazette* of June 24, 1825) reads:

"Died suddenly yesterday at his dwelling in Charles Street, Gen. John Stricker, President of the Bank of Baltimore. He had been for a long time in a declining state of health and was compelled from that cause to decline public honors which were tendered for his acceptance. He was a revolutionary patriot and afterward, guided by the same principles, he commanded the Third Brigade, which at the Battle of North Point put an end to the prospects of invading Baltimore."

As to General Ross, who was killed, it may be said that his remains were taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and there interred in St. Paul's churchyard on September 29, 1814. At "Rosstrevor," the seat of his family in Ireland, a monument was erected to his memory, while in St. Paul's Cathedral another monument has been erected bearing the inscription, "Erected at the public expense to the memory of Major-General Robert Ross, who having undertaken and executed an enterprise against the City of Washington, the Capital of the United States, of America, which was crowned with complete success, was killed shortly afterwards while directing a successful attack upon a superior force, near the City of Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814."

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF
DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.**(Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 284.)*Maryland April 26th 1752

My Dear Child

I Received yours by Dulany but not the Box mentioned that was left at M^r Hanbury's so if not yet sent you may send it by some Opportunity from M^r Blacks and for the future you need not give M^r Dulany any Trouble of that Kind.

Inclosed you have Copy of mine by way of Bristol, by Dobbins who arrived two Days past. I am glad to hear that you are better he having told me that he Saw you few Days before he Left London.

I have nothing more to desire or wish than your perfect Health and other Happiness you will take Care of Strangers or of too many Acquaintance to Divert you from the main Point Your Attention to Your Study. I make no Doubt but before this comes to hand you will have got an Instructor in the Common Law Reading which I would Recommend and as the Attorneys here must be Attorneys Sollicitors and pleaders you will have Regard to those Branches. The Drawings of pleadings is I Conceive a very Necessary Part of the Law Learning.

I shall not Enlarge at present but if a good Opportunity offers of any Gentleman of your Acquaintance who is intimate with M^r Ceeilius Calvert I shall be glad you would get yourself Introduced to him and gain his Acquaintance he is appointed Seeretary here & M^r Jennings his Deputy.

M^r Ogle in a bad State of Health not Expected to Recover and supposed that M^r Calvert will (by his Nephew when of

* The third volume of the Letter-books contains a relatively small amount of Dr. Charles Carroll's correspondence, and at his death it was used by the Barrister in continuation without a break. It is interesting to find that the latter carried on his father's considerable mercantile enterprises, before he established his reputation as one of the leading lawyers of the Colony.—
EDITOR.

Age) be Appointed next Governour in Case of the Death of the Former.

I will procure and send you the Jen Sang as soon as it can be got, it is not in Perfection till July & August and I have Engaged three or four Woodsmen to get me some for there is none to be had Dry; as few here take Notice of it, tho with the Chinese its said to be in Great Esteem.

Your Brother is well at Philadelphia to whom I sent your Letters. M^{rs} Carroll joins me in Respect to You. I am with Love and Esteem.

Your affectionate Father
C. Carroll

To
M^r Charles Carroll

p^r Smith via Bristol

P. S. Since I wrote the above Henry Carroll called on me and told me he had the Box on Board his ship w^{ch} lies in Patuxen River.

Annapolis June 1st 1752

Sir

I have a very good new Twelve Ton Flatt with Cabbin Rudder Oars mast & Cable & Anchor well Ceiled fit for you to carry Ore in Patapsco River which I will deliver you there for thirty two pounds Current Money being less by six pounds than they Cost me exclusive of Cable Anchor and makeing the Cabbin. If you want her please to let me know and she shall be sent up for you there. I have another Flatt and a Schooner which is the Reason I sell her being too large for my Use.

To
M^r Alexander Lawson

Annapolis June 1st 1752

My Dear Child

I have by this opportunity sent the wigg your Brother sent & hope it will please you.

In case your other Learning will admit I should be glad you would go through a Course of English Grammar with Mr Dove who I think is English professor. In this Consult Mr Green And if you & he judge it for y^r Improvement I am willing to be at the Expence if it can be done within the year.

All here are well & I hear that y^r Brother is perfectly recovered and in Good Health.

The wigg is in a small round wigg Box of which Care is proper, as well as all y^r other things.

M^{rs} Carroll joins in Love to you I am

My Dear
Y^r affectionate
Father
C. Carroll

To
Mr Joⁿ Henry Carroll

Annapolis June 15th 1752

Sir

Inclosed is the Courses made for the Resurvey on High Germany which must be called so still And I hope you will Return according to Expression for among Surveys it's impossible to be exact otherwise, And this Omission will be of great Prejudice to me in the Last.

There is also inclosed two Certificates one called Frushes Folly & the other Leonards Choice which I desire you will Return by Virtue of the inclosed Common Warrant of 1500 Acres, and the Remainder I desire may be Located as follows viz—On Little & Great Hunting Creeks & the Drafts of said Creeks & the vacant Land to them contiguous & the Lands of John Verdress the Lands of Mess^{rs} Addison & Ogle near the said Creek & the Vacant Lands to them Contiguous.

I shall be Obliged if by this Bearer you will Return the Certificate of Stoney Park w^{ch} I sent the Courses & Warrant 100 acres in my last of the 6th of April.

Your Favour herein and my other Business in your Hands will much oblige me I hope you will put me to as little Trouble & Expence as may be.

To

Mr Isaac Brookes Surveyor of Frederick County.

Annapolis June 27th 1752

Sir

I have of this Date drawn an Order on you payable to the Bearer Thomas Fleming for fifteen pounds Pensilvania Currency which I desire you will pay him. He goes to purchase Lignum vita as a material necessary for his Trade as a Block Maker if you can serve him in your way shall be obliged.

I did on the 26th Inst have an Order on you payable to Francis Downing for twenty pounds Pensilva. Curr^y w^{ch} I desired to be paid without further Advice but this Opportunity Offering thought proper to desire you will pay the same when it comes to hand

To

Mr Reese Meredith
Mercht^t Philadelphia

Annapolis June 24th 1752

Sir

You have herewith inclosed Two States one of the twelve Pence ₤ Hogshead & the other in Relation to the fourteen Pence ₤ Ton on Tunnage of Ships both taken by Lord Baltimore from the people & Trade of Maryland under Colour of Law as has been and is justly apprehended.

As you expect some Gentlemen at y^r House on these and other Subjects I thought proper to send you my Sentiments; the last Sheets of each contain States of the Cases w^{ch} you will have time to consider On Tuesday the 7th of next Month

July. I intend to do myself the Pleasure to be at y^r House according to Appointment.

To

Philip Hammond Esq^r

July 11th 1752

Sir

I have been directed by some Gentlemen of the House of Delegates to apply to you for a Copy of the Address to the late Lord Baltimore in Relation to the twelve pence p^r Hogshead (taken by him) sent by the House some Time past & to which no Answer has been Returned by his late Lordship.

And also For a Copy of the Bill sent to the Upper House this last Session for Raising Money for the Support of an Agent in Great Britain with the Endorsement^t thereon.

It is also the Desire of the same Gentlemen that you search the Journals of any Session in the Year 1732 And if therein you find a Bill sent to the Upper House for Support of Government, that you will make out Copy thereof with the Endorsements or Minits Relating thereto.

The Gentlemen (no Doubt) will see you paid for any Extraordinary Trouble on this Occasion if I have in four Days from this Date these Copies for their use

To

Mr Michael Maccnemara

Clerk of the house of Delegates of Maryland.

July 11th 1752

Sir

I am Advised and believe it to be so that the Decretal Order or Decree made by Mr Ogle the late Chancellor of Maryland in the Bill of Mr Michael Maccnemara against me is Contrary to Reason Evidence & Equity. I am therefore determined to appeal therefrom.

I desire your Favour to know when a Chancery Court sits that I may then (If I can have Counsel) take the usual Method for such Appeal.

To Mr John Ross Register In Chancery

Maryland July 24th 1752

Sir

I Received your sundry Letters as ¶ Dates in the Margin and also the Books and Wiggs and the Volume of Bolinbrok Works as also Lord Orrerys Remarks on Swift for which I am obliged and shall be glad to have the Remainder of Bolinbrokes as they are Published & an Opportunity offers.

I would not willingly give you any Trouble to do any thing that might divert you from the *Main, Point, the Attention* to your Study; upon which depends your future Credit, nor wo^d I have you undertake any thing that way from others.

If at your Leisure Hours you see in the Print-Shops A good New Planisphere of the latest Discoverys on this Globe shall be Glad you send me one. Anything of this Kind you think worth sending you may get Mr Black to put up with any other things he may be sending to me.

It will not be amiss that you send me Yearly an Account of what money you Receive from Mr Black that I may compare with his Acco^{ts} w^{ch} may prevent mistakes.

By the Marks you have made on Several Books in the Bibliotheca Legum sent me, I make no Doubt of y^r Good Choice of Authors as well as Reading & Digesting of them.

I am highly pleased that your Situation is Agreeable and Easy to you & that y^r health & spirits are Amended The Body of our Laws which you Desired me to send is so Imperfect that it could be of no Use to you & wo^d rather Confuse than Edife as most have been Altered or Repealed but if I can get a perfect One I'll send it by Judd.

In the Practice here, matters of Title & Survey in Lands &

Matters of Account in Trade make up a large Share of Practice in which all Practitioners of the Law should be perfect.

I make no Doubt but long before this you will have heard of Mr Ogle's Departure, Mr Commissary Dulany's health Declines & Age takes place very fast by the Appearance of his Countenance I should Judge that by next May Sun would scarce warm him.

Mrs. Maccubbin your sister, Polly & Nick are all well shall refer them to Complement you.

Jacky from whom is Inclosed a Letter makes pleasing Progress in Surveying Book-keeping & writing. I think to have him Home this Fall and to settle him in some Business. I shall send you the two pound of Jen Sang by Judd there's more Trouble than Value in Sending or Getting anything but by the particular Merchants Ships with whom we Correspond or thru other hands than their Own. That Commodity is here grown into a Great Trade many having Orders to purchase for the East India Company for the China Trade, being it seems in Great Demand there for its Medicinal Virtue, tho I should think their high notions thereof attended with much Supersition.

I shall write you by some other Opportunity soon this only serving to let you know that we are all well in Health.

Your Overseers Rich^d & Patrick promise to have all your Tobacco Ready for Judd. And to do all they can for You.

Mrs Carroll joins me wth Love & Respect to you In Relation to her. I had almost forgot she sent a Letter to Mr Gibson by you and is highly Affronted that she had had no Answer I have assured her of y^r Care of the Letter & suppose the want of Answer due to Mr Gibson having Younger Ladies to Correspond with.

I believe if he were nearer, a Battle would ensue for the Fair will Revenge being neglected. I wish the Protection of

the Almighty to Attend you in proportion as you have the sincere wishes Love & Esteem of

My Dear
Y^r Affectionate Father
& humble Serv^t.
C. C.

To

Mr Cha^s Carroll to the Care of Mr William Black Merchant
in London p^r Mr Dulany's Snow.

Maryland July 24th 1752

Sir

Your L^{res} to me Relateing to a Demand upon Mr Maccubbin. I Delivered & spoke to him to make up the Affairs in a friendly manner if it may be done on a just footing he will write to you on the Subject. I should be glad of Accommodating any Difference.

Of the Dates annexed underneath I Drew the follg Bills of Exch^a On you Amounting to twenty seven pounds sixteen shilling w^{ch} I Desire you will pay & charge to my Account.

Your Care of the Inclosed for my Son will add to y^r Fav^{rs} for w^{ch} I am much obliged your Character of him is very pleasing to me and hope he will always merit the Continuance of the Good Sentiments of his Acquaintance & Friends.

To

Mr W^m Black Merch^t In London

Maryland Aug^t 13th 1752

Sir

Inclosed are Bill Loading & Certificate of forty five Ton pigg Iron on Board the Buchanan Gally. John Brown Master w^{ch} I hope will come safe to hand. This Pigg Iron is weighed here Twenty one Hundred to the Ton w^{ch} will make large

Allowance and make no doubt if I have Justice from the Master, Water men and the weighers but it will Turn Out so with you there.

I am certain of the Good Quality of this Pigg Iron, that it is Soft and Tough & Equal to the Baltimore and Principio Pigg Iron and therefore will not have it sold Under the Highest Rates they Yeald, but by no means Under six pounds five shil 7 Ton.

On the 15 of July I drew a Set of Bills on you payable to Arthur Charleton for Twelve pounds Eight Shil. Ster. w^{ch} I took up here and on this day drew to Arthur Charleton for four pounds Seventeen Shil & one penny w^{ch} I desire you will pay & charge to my Account.

To

Mr W^m Black Merc^t in London p^r Cap^t Joⁿ Brown in the Buchanan Galley.

Maryland Sep^r 1st 1752

Sir

On the 8th day of June last I drew on you payable to Isaac Brookes for Twenty four pounds Six Shil Ster and on the 15th of the same month to Benj^a Tasker Esq^r Agent of Lord Baltimore for Seventy five pounds Ster and on the 29th day of Aug^t last to Hants Ulrick Waggoner for Seventy five pounds Ster all Amounting to One Hundred Seventy four pounds Six Shil Ster. w^{ch} I desire you will pay and charge to my Acct^t.

To

Mr Silvⁿ Grove Merch^t in London 7 Cap^t Biggs Copy p^r Judd.

Maryland Sept. 22^d 1752

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Loading & Certificate of Forty Two Ton of Pigg Iron in Judd marked (Maryland Patapsco). All this

Iron is weigh'd here at Twenty one Hundred to the Ton and hope will turn out accordingly There.

If my Iron sent you this year cleers me under Two Pounds Ster. ₤ Ton I shall be disabled of sending more it sells at Bristoll at six pounds seven shillings and six pence ₤ Ton.

Inclos'd is Invoice of some Goods w^{ch} I shall want and desire May be sent by the first Ship Comeing Convenient to this Port or Patapsco that May deliver them here.

I request the Favour You will order that these Goods be good in their Kind. I have had some Shooe Buckles sent by one of Your Trades Men fit for no other use then working over again for old Iron.

To

Mr W^m Black Merchant in London ₤ Cap^t Judd Copy p^r.
Shaw

Annapolis in Maryland Sep^{tr} 21, 1752

Sir

Mr Tho^s Ringold who had Corresponded with you recommending your Character, and as may want some Transactions Your way have to begin sent you one Ton of Barr Iron to make Tryall for w^{ch} is inclosed a Bill of Lading. It is right Tough Iron and very suitable for Ship Work or Plating or other use. And sells here not under Eighteen pounds Ster ₤ Ton or Thirty Pounds our Currency. I therefore hope you will sell it for the Best rate is given with you and if answers shall send you more.

I desire that by the next Opportunity Coming to this Port of Annapolis you will send me Three Gallons of Oyl of Turpentine in Quart Bottles well Cork'd and Packed in Hay or Straw in a Cask.

I also desire that by the same Convenience you will send me Four Barrells of Good Clear Train Oyl The Barrells to be

well hooped, and the Cost of Both Charge to My Acc^{tt} Crediting
me with the Produce of Iron.

To M^r John Avery Merch^t Boston

Goods for D^r Charles Carroll

- 1 Pair Garden Shears
- 1 Doz Good strong horn handles Clasp Knives
- 1 Doz Butchers Knives in Sheaths
- 1 Doz Shooe Makers Knives
- 3 Doz Pocket Knives & Forks split horn handles in Sheaths
- 1 Doz good Steel shooe Buckles with the same Quantity of
Knee Buckles to Match.
- 1500 Ells good strong Oznabriggs without any shape or thin
Peeces or Lined Stuff
- 3 Peeces good strong thick shirting Holland of about 4^s ⅔ Ell
- 3 Peeces of good strong thick Irish Linin for shirting of about
3^s ⅔ y^d
- 4 Peeces of Bird Eye India Handkerchiefs
- 4 Peeces Bandanas for Handkerchiefs
- 4 Peeces Chex Linen for Handkerchiefs
- 4 Peeces Cotton Shirting Chex, yard wide
- 4 Peeces good Callico
- 6 Peeces Dowlas
- 1 Peece Napkin Huckaback
- 1 Peece Napkin Diaper
- 1 Peece Tabling Diaper
- 6 Peeces Yorkshire strip'd Linin of a yard wide about 21
yards in a Peece Cost about 22^s a Peece
- 2 Mens Castor Hats Value 15^s each
- 2 Doz Mens best Felt Hatts large size
- 2 Doz. Smaller size
- 1 Doz Mens Yarn Hose
- 1 Doz Pair Womans Ditto
- 1 Doz Pair of Mens Three Thread good Thread Hose of about
4^s ⅔ Pair Large.
- 3 Pair of Womans small Thread Hose at 5^s ⅔ Pair

- 2 Pair of Womans good worsted Hose small size
- 12 Firkins Hunters Tobacco Pipes
- 1 Doz. Mens large good topt Lamb Gloves white and Colored long Fingers
- 1 Doz lesser size
- 6 Pair white wash Leather, Mens Large Gloves.

Iron Ware

- 2 Good Steel whip saw Plates, Sets Handles &c. seven foot long.
- 2 Doz. suitable whip saw Files
- 2 Mill whip saw Plates—Six Feet long good steel plates and of good substance
- 2 Doz. Files suitable to the Latter
- 2 Smiths Anvils without Beeks about 200^{lb} weight each.
- 2 Smiths Anvils with Beeks about the same weight both well wrought Iron and faced with Steel
- 1 Doz Cross Cutt saw files
- 6 Good strong Spring Stock Locks with Iron Plates screws and Staples Compleat.
- 6 D^o second or less sort all Compleat
- 6 D^o Third sort Compleate
- 6 Good Steel Plate Hand Saws
- 1 Doz Drawing Knives
- 1 Doz Stone Carpenters good large Axes
- 1 Doz D^o Adzes.
- 2 Stone Bottle Juggs to Contain 2 Gall^s each
- 2 Stone D^o to Contain 1 Gall each
- 1 Doz Blew and white Earthen Chamber Pots
- 1 Doz good white Earthen Chamber Pots
- 6 Large good House Broom Heads hair
- 6 Scrubing Broom heads Large & strong
- 2 Good Horse whips of 5^s a peece
- 2 pair Brass Dividers
- 2 Protractors
- A Light Circumferenter with a Jacob Staff suitable & light, and a spare Glass and spare Fly, with a two perch Chain

A Genteel Mob for a Woman about Fifty with an Edging
of 5^s Ⓕ y^d made Fashionable

6 Doz good Shirt Buttons for Linin 4^s Ⓕ Ell.

6 Doz Ditto for Dowlas or Course Linin

A Brown Hair Cap to Dress on

2 Flint Pint Decanters with Stopers

2 Quart D^o

1 Doz Flint wine Glasses

2 Pair Glass Salts, flint Ground

3 Grose good Velvet Corks best sort

9 Marble Tiles or slabs for the Front of Chimney Hearths

18 inches wide and two Foot long each Tile or slab

100 Sowing Sail Needles

400 needles different sorts for Taylors, Dearnin &c.

200 Glovers needles

One pair of Good Cullen Mill Stones four Foot Diameter
with the Eyes Cutt right in the Center of each and Twelve
Inches or Ten at least Diameter without any Cracks or Flaws.

N. B. The following Post script to my Letter to M^r Black

P. S. The Yorkshire Chex. I write for is a Late Manufacture,
I saw of it here in by One Priswick who carrys on the Duck
Manufacture in London.

The common Chex no manner of Service to our People.

I would have You Insure on these goods that in case of
Loss or Damage.

I may Recover the Costs & charges.

To

M^r W^m Black Ⓕ Judd Copy pr. Shaw

Maryland Sept. 22^d 1752

My Dear Child

By Cap^t Judd I sent you two Pound of Janzang very well
dryd w^{ch} I had while green, and I am shure is Genuine and
hope will come safe it is in double Paper tied up Carefully and
Directed to you.

I sent Mr Black Bill Loading Seven H^{ds} Tobacco in Judd and as I must account with your Overseers for their Parts I desire he would send Coppy Acc^{ts} for that Purpose.

I expect your Brother home early next month, the last I had from him He was very well.

Mr Maccubbins, your Sister and that Family are all well I have also sent you some of our Country Sand w^{ch} may Serve better for your Paper than what you Commonly meet with.

I Could not meet with a Compleat Body of our Laws to send you as I intended and have therefore sent you that Old one you desir^d, w^{ch} I hope Judd will deliver safe I think I need not say much on any Head as the main one you are upon is the attaining the Knowledge of the Law that nothing should divert Your attention from that Point.

I must refer to y^r self to make Choice of the best Authors w^{ch} I presume are those of Modern Date and as I before observed you are sensible that hear the Council must be Solicitor and Attorney Therefore Drawing the Pleading is a Necessary Point of Knowledge for the Practice here.

No Acquaintance here or elsewhere shou^d take up y^r Time It is inexcusable.

I should have been glad to have had an Account from you of what money you rec^d from Mr Black and the Times when such Account you should keep and send me a Coppy Yearly least any mistake.

Your Overseers promise great matters another year what Weather may prevent I know not but they had a good Appearance for Crop. It wou^d be a Pleasure to me to hear from you and that Your Health is perfect I confide in your good Conduct and am with Love esteem and respect My Dear

Your affectionate Father and
Most Humble Serv^t

To

Mr Charles Carroll to the Care of Mr W^m Black Merch^t in
London

Annapolis Sep^r 26th 1752S^r

I drew an Order on you dated the 3^d of this Instant payable to Martin Wetsal or order at Twenty Days Sight for One Hundred pounds Current money of Pensilvania which order I desired you will pay & charge to my Account.

You will Conclude it only a mistake that the order is dated the 3^d which this remarkable Year ought to have been the 14th but I desire that may not prevent the payment As I Cannot recall it. By the next Return of the post I propose to send for my son and request your Favour to put me in a way of sending his Things round to Opaquining by some Carefull Hand that will see them Crated to Bohemia.

It will be Agreeable if by the next post you send my Acc^t. If any Ball^{ce} should be I will make Remittance to Your Satisfaction.

To

Mr Reese Meredith pr. post.

Maryland Sep^r 26th 1752

Sir

In Relation to yours of the 1st of March last respecting to some Difference between you and Mr Nich^o McCubbin, I would very Gladly Serve you in any Respect but his Nearness to me obliges me to desire to be excused in giving any further opinion in that Case to determine your property than to let you know his objections and what he says and appears to me.

That 1st In Relation to the Article of the Hogh. of Sugar. That Hubbard made a legal protest in the first Harbour and before the first Officer he Came to or Could find, against the weather; a Copy of which he sent you; as also of the Depositions of Mes^{rs} Harrison & Rogers men of Credit, who Viewed the Hogsh^d in the Ship where stowed & that the papers and strings appeared in the Hogsh^d & the Sugar dissolved away as

to them appeared, by this and the protest, that the Master would be quit of such Damage and the Insurer only answerable.

2^{dly} That the Deposition of Mr Zach^a Hood makes it clear that the Card appeared on the Box as if it had not been altered or the Box unnailed or opened whereby the master would be acquitted, nor Could he support any action agst him for what Hatts were missing; and that he Could have no Remedy agst Baldwin the Hatter as he had no Intercourse with him, therefore that the Merchant only who negociated with the Tradesman had the Remedy and that Baldwins Oath alone was not sufficient Evidence to prove he had pack^d them in the Box & so were delivered on Board.

3^{dly} That he never wrote for such Testimonials as you charge him 1[£] 15^s for his proportion of, and that they no way Effect his Case nor Can be of any Service to him.

4^{thly} That the Bill you charge him for negociating as a foreign Bill was payable in an House in London and not elsewhere.

In Relation to the Credits Given he says when he sent for those Goods he had 400[£] in Your Hands and that no Merch^t pays the Shop keepers in less than a Twelve Months or more that before such Time of payment he remitted Sufficient, tho some of the Goods were so indifferent and high rated he was Glad to part with them at first Cost.

These are his Allegations & I shall be very glad you Can or would accommodate the affair between yourselves, or get some other to arbitrate it as I must request to be Excused from Interfering therein.

To

Mr W^m Black Merch^t In London pr. Judd.

Maryland Sep^r 28th 1752

My dear Son

I rece'd Yours dated the 8th of July last of Coolidge within these Three Days, and was pleased to hear of Your Health, in relation to what you say of moving a Contract for Iron with

the Government. It is too Early for me, as my part of the Baltimore Works do not turn out any Quantity to Effect, but I hope in Time I may be Able to do something of that Kind, or if I depart those who Come after If they have the Conduct, Frugality I wish them.

I am upon erecting a Furnace and Forge in a Back part near the mountains, tho' not so far from Patapsco as not to make Carriage of Bar Iron to that River pretty Commodious. If Can have any Rate in Great Britain to Answer the Cost. My People are now out there & I think there is a prospect of good ore and other Conveniences.

I have by Judd (by whom I also wrote) sent you neatly tied up and directed the Janzang You desired, As also the old Book of Maryland Laws, I could not Get one Compleate, I have also sent some of our Maryland Black Sand for Your paper, Its better than You Get there, Judd has promised his Care

Mr Wostenholm by whom this Comes being Inclinable to see you, desired my Commands To him I refer for the History and News of the Capitol.

I had a Lre last week, from Your Bro: he was well I expect him here in a fortnight's Time. Your Sister and that family are well

I had wrote you that I rec^{ed} Your L^{res} with the Copys of the notes and Rec^{ts}, I hope you will Keep an Exact Account of What you receive & when, send me Yearly.

I trust in Your prudence & Conduct you know how M^{res} are Circumstanced, and will act accordingly.

Mr^s Carroll Joins me in Love & Respect to you Am with True Esteem.

My Dear

Y^r Affectionate Father &
most hble Serv^t.

To

C. C.

Charles Carroll Esq^r at the Middle Temple Garden Court
Library Stair Case No. 2 London pr Mr Wostenholm in Judd.

(To be Continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

May 13, 1929. The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Membership:

Active:—

Alexander Murdoch Norris

Pleasants Pennington

Dr. J. Albert Chatard

Mr. William M. Ellicott

Miss Sarah R. Baldwin

Mrs. George Huntington Williams

Thomas McM. Rianhart

Mrs. Irvin T. Kepler

Miss Carrie M. Saunders

Mrs. William M. Ellicott

Mrs. William C. Stettinius

Associate:—

E. K. Voorhees

A letter from Miss Katherine M. Brevitt was read offering to the Society a number of interesting manuscripts and historical articles which belonged to Dr. James Mackall Taylor.

A portrait bust of the Prince Borghese has been offered to the Society by the Estate of the late Fannie Gay Howe and the matter was referred to the Gallery Committee.

The attention of the Society was called to the file of the "Saturday Visiter," which was in very poor shape when presented to the Society a number of years ago, but which is now in a very excellent condition. It was repaired and bound by trained workers in that line; the actual work having been done in the Society's own bindery.

Dr. Alexander Randall was recognized by the Chair and made a formal presentation of a framed Autograph Declaration of the Association of the Freeman of Maryland dated July 26, 1775.

The speaker of the evening, Decourcy W. Thom, Esquire, was

then recognized and read a paper entitled "The First Man up San Juan Hill."

June 27, 1929. A Special Meeting of the Maryland Historical Society was held to-night. In the absence of the President, Vice-President Duvall presided.

The Society had as its guest the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City.

The only matter of formal business was the election to membership of the persons who had been nominated at the last regular meeting of the Society, as follows:

Elected to Active Membership:

William Bradbury Buxton
 Mrs. Wm. Bradbury Buxton
 Miss Adele Hagner Stamp
 Dr. George E. Hardy
 Mrs. George E. Hardy
 Alexander E. Duncan
 Mrs. William W. Holland
 Mrs. William Wallace Lanahan
 Miss Susan Ellicott Steuart
 Mrs. Melville Fuller Riley
 Mrs. James W. Easter

Mrs. Agnes K. Pick
 John McHenry
 Edgar Allan Poe
 Alexander Armstrong
 John B. Thomas, Jr.
 Miss Helen Stirling
 Dr. Irvine F. Mather
 Frederick W. Brune
 Edwin F. A. Morgan
 Walter V. Harrison
 Miss Katherine Steele

Elected to Associate Membership:

George Domville Robertson

Wilmer Hoffman

Vice-President Duvall welcomed the members of the Eastern Shore Society and referred to the honor it was for the Maryland Historical Society to have them as its guests. He then introduced the President of the Eastern Shore Society, who turned over the meeting to Mr. George L. Radcliffe, Chairman of the Historical Essay Contest of the Eastern Shore Society. Honorable Samuel K. Dennis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, on behalf of the Eastern Shore Society, intro-

duced the winners of the contest and presented the prizes. An interesting programme was rendered.

October 14, 1929. The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

A list of donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

It was reported that a fine portrait bust of the Prince Borghese had been presented to the Society by the Heirs of the late Fannie Gay Howe, through Mr. S. Prescott Hall, executor of her estate.

A letter from Mr. Dielman was read requesting information concerning the foundation of a Sorority established about 1859, active during the Civil War and known as the Lambda Rho.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Vice-President Clinton L. Riggs; Mr. Radcliffe, Recording Secretary; Mr. Bowen, Chairman of the Trustees; Mr. Fickus, Acting Librarian, and a number of others who had assisted in the making of a very fine exhibition of relics shown in the windows of Hochschild, Kohn & Company, during the celebration of the "200th Anniversary of the Founding of Baltimore."

The following deaths were reported from among our members:—

Miss Ella A. Webb	February 24, 1929
James L. Sellman	June 13, "
Miss Bertha Cohen	" 18, "
Rev. Hugh Birckhead	July 9, "
William J. Donnelly	August 13, "
Mrs. Velletta M. Wilson	" 16, "
Charles England	" 20, "
Mrs. Mathilde Keyser Manly	" 22, "
Walter De Curzon Poultney	September 4, "
Rt. Rev. John Gardiner Murray	October 3, "

The speaker of the evening, Major Francis Scott Key-Smith was then introduced and read a paper entitled "Francis Scott Key and the National Anthem," illustrated with lantern slides.

November 11, 1929. The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the Chair.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Membership:—

Life:

Mrs. Harriet Fearing

Associate:

Sewell Key

Charles A. Barker

Joseph Grundy Shryock

Active:

Mrs. Lola Johnston

H. Findlay French

Mrs. Henry Paul Talbot

Reginald I. James

Mrs. C. F. Maury Leidy

Miss Mary Edna Busch

Mrs. Charles O'Donnell Mackall

Miss Sarah Stone Bayliss

Mrs. J. Walter Lord

Miss Caroline S. Bansemer

Mrs. George Harrison

Miss Esther Jane Parks

Mrs. C. W. Bosworth

Miss Frances C. Semmes

Dr. Jesse W. Downey

Miss Mary Louise Downes

William H. Emory

Thomas R. Bond

Mr. Matthew Page Andrews was recognized by the Chair and gave a brief account of a brick which he was depositing with the Society, and which is said to be from the ruins of Ferryland, the first home of Lord Baltimore in America.

Dr. Marcus Benjamin, the speaker of the evening, was then introduced and read a paper entitled "Maryland During the Revolution."

November 18, 1929. A Special Meeting of the Society was held with the President in the Chair.

The only regular business which was brought before the Society was the election and the nominations of new members.

The following named were elected to Active Membership:—

Mrs. William De Ford
Herbert A. Gillespie

Miss Mary Ellen Hollingsworth

President Harris then introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. William E. Carson, of Virginia, Esq., who read a paper entitled "The Marking of Historic Spots."

NOTE.

Will anyone knowing the parentage of JOHN THOMPSON who married, 1805, Susannah Ridgely, daughter of Charles Ridgely of William, communicate with Miss Florence W. Thompson, 5 Orchard Street, Portland, Maine. Twenty-five dollars will be given for the authenticated information.

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